THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,497—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
30th "	MALOJA	11000		
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th April.	MARMORA	10500		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 851
To London	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Markgraf	3880	Ible	29th November.
b Somali	2555	Kasch	19th December.
a Praesident	3310	Bremer	20th December.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seycnelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

8a, Marine Street, Bombay, 8th November, 1911.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of London	9030	.....	.....	21 Nov.	Calcutta
City of Benares	6373	.....	.....	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5311	.....	H Nov.	21 Nov.	...
City of Lahore	7163	.....	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	15 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan. '12	...
City of Birmingham	7009	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan. '12
City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1912	8 Jan. '12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Calcutta	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5311	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	12 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7312	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	19 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	15 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4972	.....	.....	...	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	23 Mar.	15 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

The above Steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	576	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,041	483	806
" Liverpool	693	957	462	704

Passages granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to forfeiting their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares authorised include Free Passage by R.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons, dalling.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 23rd Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri. 24th Nov.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 27th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 29th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 2nd December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Siam, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

21st November, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. 1911
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Dec. "
Komber	5428	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5995	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5930	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7593	G. Raicich	28th " "
Chica	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 570 to 614*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1,035*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste... ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 643 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste... ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 834 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5995	S. Cliunak	23rd Nov. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

4 inch by 4½ inch ..Rupee 1 per hundred"
2½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand"
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Paris, Akyab, Mandalay (Upper Burma), Ipoh (Perak), Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.), Malacca, Singapore, Medan (Sumatra), Singapore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M. States), Bangkok, Batavia, Soerabaya, Saigon, Manila, Cebu, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

AMOUNTS above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Ticticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nawanagar, Aden (Camp), Aden, (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

THE BANK undertakes the Purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

PROGRAMME 1912.

The 1912 Programme for NOISELESS NAPIER MOTOR CARS.

The 15 h. p. 4 Cylinder Cars will carry the same prices as they did for 1911.

The Prices of the 45 H. P. and 65 H. P. Six-Cylinder will be increased for 1912 as these chassis will have embodied in them qualities which will secure increased satisfaction and benefits to users, in fact to put the matter in a nutshell the Napier system will be the exact opposite to the American Motor Trade.

The Napiers will rely for business in 1912, on their being made absolutely in the best possible way that present knowledge and science enable their manufacturers to turn them out, and Napier Cars will sell not because people will say "How Cheap!" but because people will say "How perfect!"

As usual the Noiseless Napiers will be smokeless for 1912. This is an important feature to those whom one passes on the road particularly uphill. Those cars which are not in the habit of passing other cars uphill can still go their smoky way, but for those wishing to use our roads with consideration to other people, smokelessness is a desirable point.

The Six Cylinder principle originated by the Napier and still holding the latest awards from the Royal Automobile Club will, for 1912 season, enter therein with fresh laurels. It is unnecessary to say anything in favour of the six cylinder principle as the Napier is now almost universally copied by every maker who aspires to a position anywhere near the front rank.

There is no six-cylinder Motor Car made in the world that has run 119 miles per hour under official observation—OTHER THAN THE NAPIER.

Whenever it is necessary to surpass any other car can do. Napier does it. Look for reports of the latest Napier performance at the Olympia show and you will know why the Napier is always the PROVED Best Car.

1912 MODELS and CHASSIS PRICES.

15 h. p. 4 cylinder line axle wheelbase 8 ft. 10 in. (Standard and Colonial Models)	£ 365 to £ 398	30 h. p. 6 cylinder	£ 595
		45 h. p. 6 cylinder	£ 850
15 h. p. 4 cylinder line axle wheelbase 9ft. 10in. (Model de luxe and Special strong Colonial.)		65 h. p. 6 cylinder	£ 995
		90 h p. 6. cylinder	£ 1700.

Rudge-Whitworth Wheels are worth their extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS NAPIER MOTOR CARS,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) 'Kouping Taels	" 3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—61, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750 000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUNNAN

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Re. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1718.

Telegraphic Add: TEXACOIL, BOMBAY.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS

OF

HIGH GRADE KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test.
Unicorn	125°	" "
Vishnu	125°	" "

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED

SINGAPORE

RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.

An article suitable for the DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.

Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should take immediate and fair trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of unfitness and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 9s. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 6d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of DR. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 16 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL",

ARRIVED on the 18th November, 1911.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chaffel or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Horse Street, Bombay, 20th November, 1911.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES regarding ACCOMMODATION on the CRESCENT, at the South side of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue presented by Sir Sassoon David, Kt., of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of India, as Prince of Wales, by His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., Governor of Bombay, at 5-15 P.M., on the 27th November, 1911, should be made in writing to the Undersigned.

The address must be given in full when a reply or a card is required.

J. WALKER,
For Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE Company propose to run a SPECIAL TRAIN for 2nd Class Passengers (also 3rd Class for Servants) to Delhi, on December 4th. A limited number of 1st class passengers will also be booked.

A Dining Car will be attached to the train throughout.

Early application for berths in this train is requested.

TIMINGS.

Colaba ...	... Dep.	10-15 a.m.	Dec. 4th
Church Gate ...	,,	10-24 ,,	,,
Grant Road ...	,,	10-40 ,,	,,
Bandra	,,	10-55 ,,	,,
Delhi Main ...	Arr.	3-25 p.m.	Dec. 5th

A return Special will leave Delhi Main after the Durbar at 3 p.m. on December 20th.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th November, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR. LUGGAGE CHARGES.

THE Public are advised that the luggage of all classes of all passengers Proceeding to Delhi, between the 15th November, 1911, and the 10th December, 1911, or proceeding from Delhi between the 10th and 25th December, 1911, will be charged per package, irrespective of weight, at the rate shown under the column headed "Exceeding 10 but not exceeding 20 seers" of the existing Schedule of Luggage Rates, printed at page 114 of the current Coaching Guide No. 171.

No free allowance will be given but Rugs, Tiffin Baskets, small Hand Bags, Walking Sticks and Umbrellas, will be allowed free. This arrangement will not apply to packages weighing over 5 maunds which will be charged the ordinary Tariff Rates, on actual weight.

An extra charge of annas 6 per package up to a weight of two maunds will be levied on packages booked to Camp Stations, on the Durbar Railway. Packages of luggage over two maunds up to 5 maunds will be charged annas 12 per package. Packages of luggage in excess of 5 maunds will not be accepted for conveyance over the Durbar Railway.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th Nov., 1911.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STEEL SLEEPERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and should be submitted to the Manager, North Western Railway, Nasukabi, Lahore, up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1911, for the PURCHASE of about 5,000 tons of UNSERVICEABLE STEEL SLEEPERS, lying at Samasatta, Kotri, Shukkar, Multan and other places on the Railway. Tenders will be opened in the Manager's office on the date and hour mentioned in the presence of any Tenderers desiring to be present.

2. Form of Tenders with particulars of conditions of sale can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore.

3. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves the right to reject the whole of the Tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 1st November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi ..... A. 6-57	Delhi ..... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi ..... D. 22-45	Delhi ..... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 942 of 1907.

THE HONOURABLE the ADVOCATE GENERAL of Bombay at the relation of one JAVERCEAND NARANJI residing at Gulalwadi Jugjiwan Kika Street, without the Fort (2) KALIANJI PURSHOTAM also residing at Gulalwadi Jugjiwan Kika Street, without the Fort, (3) VASSANJI DULABHJI also residing at Champa Gully without the Fort also of Bhansali Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) BHANSALI RANCHHORDAS VANDRAVANDASS at present temporarily residing at Bandora (2) DEVIDAS VANDRAVANDAS and (3) DAMODAR VANDRAVANDAS both residing at Mahalaxmi without the Fort of Bombay, Bhansali Hindus the trustees of the estate of NENAVAHU widow of BHANSALI KALIANJI SHIVJI of Bombay Hindu deceased.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 31st day of August, 1911, it was ordered inter alia that the defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of 39,673-0-6 with the interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 19th day of October, 1911, certain moveable property consisting of household furniture, books, toys, harness, phonograph (with stand, funnel, and plates) safes etc; was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY the 13th, day of December, 1911 (and following days) at the hour of 3 o'clock P.M. (S.T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property dated the 6th day of November, 1911 put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the house of Devidas Vandravandas the 2nd Defendant above-named at Mahaluxmi the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1911.

S. B. BROACHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 192 of 1911.

Re TAKEKALLY ESUFALLY BORA as ESUFALLY SALESHOY BORA; Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd January, 1912, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for hearing the application.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 20th November, 1911.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1374.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO BUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on BritishGovt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TEACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
NEW QUEENS RD.; CHOWPATTY
Half-Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents the new
BANDMANN OPERA CO.

LAST 5 PERFORMANCES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TUESDAY, Nov. 21st.

THE PRESENT RAGE OF LONDON.
The Great Musical Play.
The Count of Luxembourg.
From Daly's Theatre, London.
Debut of Miss Marjorie Tempest, Miss Kitty Barlow, Mr. William Farmer and Mr. Harry Phillips.
Special Gala night under distinguished Patronage,

Wed. 22nd. Robert Courtneidge's Great Shaftesbury Theatre, London Success.
The Arcadians.

Thurs. 23rd. THE ONE AND ONLY.
THE MERRY WIDOW.

Frid. 24th. By special popular request,
THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER.

Sat. 25th. Farewell Performance,
By special Request.
THE QUAKER GIRL.
Debut of Miss Florence Beech as "The Quaker Girl."

Prices Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.

NOTICE.—Late Trains: Departure from Charni Road at 12-35 A.M. to Bandra and all Stations from Charni Road to Fort and Colaba, 12-20 A.M. Late Trams: From Girgaum Junction 3 minutes from Theatre.

THE GREATEST EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN STAGE.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Half Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.
New Queen's Road, Chowpatty,

MAURICE E. BANDMANN Presents
The Famous London Actor-Manager,
MATHESON LANG
AND
Miss HUTIN BRITTON
SUPPORTED BY THE LANG-HOLLOWAY CO.
After their Phenomenal Success in South Africa,
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE.
MONDAY, NOV. 27.
SHAKESPEARE'S
DELIGHTFUL COMEDY,
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

THE PLAYS COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL AS PRESENTED IN LONDON.

Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Re. 1. Boxes Rs 25, and Rs. 40
Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9-30.
Plan of seats at S. ROSE & Co.
Notwithstanding the enormous expense of this engagement there will be no advance in prices.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price, Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an annas extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cans oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay No. 2.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AN EVENT UNPARALLELED
IN THE
THEATRICAL HISTORY
OF
BOMBAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE
MANAGEMENT—Mr. COHEN,
Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY
Nov. 21st. Nov. 21st.
At 9-30 P.M.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION!!
OF THE
ALLAN WILKIE
LONDON REPERTORY, COY.

A crowded house on SATURDAY NIGHT declared them the BEST that has ever visited in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY.
TO-NIGHT
Shakespeare's greatest Comedy,
"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."
Mr. ALLAN WILKIE as Petruccio.
Miss. F. HUNTER-WATTS...Katherina.

PRICES AS USUAL.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.
Box Plan at
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
between 6 and 8 p.m.

Special Concessions on Season Tickets and to Students in Parties.

FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY 25th.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Children half price.

PROF. DEVAL'S GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF
PERFORMING
WILD ANIMALS
EVERY NIGHT,
AT 9-30 P.M.

MATINEE
ON EVERY SATURDAY
AND
WRESTLING CONTEST
ON EVERY SUNDAY,
AT 4 P.M.

Location :—
GIRGAON SANDHURST ROAD,
BEHIND
ANGERE WADI.

V. D. DEVAL, Proprietor. M. C. JOG, Manager.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME
OF
EXCELSIOR NOVELTIES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A.M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A.M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND EVERY EVENING SESSION
NO NIGHT SESSIONS
until further notice.

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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

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MARTIN'S ROYAL CLASSIC PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Remedy of Ladies' Pills in the house. Best on the face sign of any Irregularity of the System a Speedy Cure. Beware of Spurious Imitations. Sold by Chemists. All Cases Secret. Price Rs. 5 per box. Postage Extra. Sole Agents: MARTIN & CO., Chemists, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MAROKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SEATS FOR THE CORONATION.—Prominent situation at Apollo Bunder, next to Watsons Annexe. Plans being prepared. Seats Reserved after 20th December. Apply M. H. ESSACK and Co. Apollo Bunder.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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A SMALL BUNGALOW, in the Compound of "ADENWALLA LODGE," Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co. For Rent, &c. Apply to

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MUSIC, MUSIC.

S. ROSE and Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SONGS WORTH SINGING.

Two Songs { a Stars / b Adoration }	Db Eb (Eb-F) F	Jos Adams.
Wilt thou be my Dearie	Eb F (F-F) G ...	A. W. Marchant.
I call thee love as in a Dream	Ab Bb (D-E) C ...	Seymour Ellis.
One and Twenty	Eb (Bb-Eb) G ...	J. Fraser.
The World is at Best	F. G (D-E) Ab Bb ...	Daisy W. Gunn.
Two Songs { a Tis not Inconstancy / b The Rainbow }	2 keys C.	Pastons Cooper.
Love's Atonement	Bb (F-F) C ...	Bothwell Thomson
Mignonette	Eb F (C-F)	Seymour Ellis
One Valse More	D. F.	Octave Cremiax
The Yachtsman's Bride	Bb (Bb D) C ...	Joscelyn Noel.
The Birth of a Rose	C. (C-E) Eb..	Harold Douglas.
Dreams of the Summer Night	High and low voice	C. B. Hawley.
	Only a Flower	C.D (C-E) Eb ... Seymour Ellis.
	Give a man a Horse he can ride	G. A (D-F) B ... ... Lambert.
There's Love in the Land	E. (C-F) F ...	Karoly Klay.
Life Short Tale	C. (A-E) D. ...	Ed. Lemare.
Only to Love you	Bb C (E-F) Eb..	Arther Godfrey.
Czech Peasant Song	D. (A-D) ...	Percy Godfrey.
Good's Minstrel	Db Eb (Bb-F) ...	Ch. Marshall.
Primrose	C. Eb (D-F) F....	Seymour Ellis.
Where Violets Grow	Bb C (D-D) Eb ...	Seymour Ellis.
For you alone	Db. Eb. F (D-G) G ...	Henry E. Geehe.
Rose of my Heart	C. (C-E) D ...	Howard Fisher.
Golden Broom	The (Bb-F) ...	Ch. Braun.
My Love Loves me to-day	Eb-F (C-F) G ...	Adela Verne.
The Star of Home	Bb C. (D-E) D. Eb ...	Alan Baird.
Bring me Red Roses	Eb. F (C-D) G. A. ...	Seymour Ellis,
For you alone	Db. Eb (C-F) F. G.	Henry E Geehe.

(Sig Caruso's Great English Song.)

COMPLETE WITH WORDS AND MUSIC.
PRICE Rs. 1-4 EACH.

SACRED SONGS—

A Voice from	Paradise D. Eb (E-E) F	Seymour Ellis.
Sun of my Soul	C. D (F-D) F. ...	Jos. Adams.
My Kingdom	F. G (D-E) Ab ...	Jos. Adams.
The Nazarene	C. D (C-D) F. ...	Jos. Adams.
The Lord is my Shepherd	D. F...	Jos. Adams.
Thy will be done	C. Db (D-Eb) Eb	Francis Bohr.

PRICE Re. 1-4 EACH.

SEND FOR
S. ROSE & CO'S.
COMPLETE LIST OF VOCAL MUSIC.

NEW MUSICAL COMEDY OPERAS.

The Count of Luxembourg ...	by	Lehar
Peggy...	,,	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	,,	Lionel Monckton
The Balkan Princess... ...	,,	Paul Rubens
A Persian Princess	,,	Sidney Jones
Fallen Fairies	,,	Ed. Iserman
The Girl in the Train ...	,,	Leo Fall
The Dashing Little Duke ...	,,	Seymour Hicks
Our Miss Gibbs	,,	Caryll and Moncaton
The Islander...		P. M. Faraday
The Belle of Brittany ...		Howard Talbot

VOCAL SCORES
(words and Music Complete) Rs. 4-8 each.
PIANO SCORES ... Rs. 2-10 each.
PIANO SELECTIONS ... Rs. 1-4 each.

THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER Oscar Strauss
VOCAL SCORE Rs. 6 PIANO SCORE Rs. 3-0
PIANO SELECTION Rs. 2
WALTZ and Lancers Re. 1-12 each.

POPULAR WALTZES—
BEING PLAYED EVERYWHERE.

Luxembourg Waltz	by	Franz Lehar
Miette	,,	Ralph Raymond
Kiss of Spring	,,	Walter Rolfe
Songe d'ete	,,	T W Thurban
Valse Septembre	,,	Felix Godin
Saints and Sinners	,,	Gordon Dawson
The Druids Prayer	,,	Do.
Sumurun	,,	V Hollaender
The whirl of the waltz ...	,,	Paul Lincke
Remembrance	,,	Archibald Joyce
Aurora waltz	,,	Julian Kaight
The Girl in the Train... ...	,,	Leo Fall
Vision of Salome	,,	Archibald Joyce
Gold and Silver	,,	Lehar
Peggy Valse	,,	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	,,	Lionel Monckton

EACH WALTZ Re. 1-4.

TWO STEPS:—

Pas sur la Bouche	by	A Sablan
Amina	,,	Paul Lincke
Bill Simmons...	,,	G A Spink
The Sweeps Intermezzo ...	,,	Paul A Rubens
Way-down in Colon Town ...	,,	Max Hoffmann
The Cockney Band	,,	Aug Valentine

ANNUALS FOR 1912 ARE IN STOCK and all New Music as published is obtainable from

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BOMBAY.

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TRY THE
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TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
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WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF ENGINE, BOILER LATHES, etc., of the Vulkan Iron Works, at Foras Road.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Foras Road, next to the Municipal Stores, the following machinery consisting of engine by Robey and Co., boiler lathes, punching, planeing, wheel cutting, drilling, screwing machines, fans, patterns of all sorts, etc.

N.B.—The above will be put up at first in one lot as a going concern, and if not sold then the same will be offered for sale in separate lots.

The machinery is on view.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY 22nd NOVEMBER.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY to secure first rate articles for drawing-room decorations.
AUCTION SALE of rich large oil paintings, English furniture, Gold jewellery, Silver ware etc.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned at Horaby Road Fort, opposite the Japan Bank and next to the Parsee Fire Temple on the ground floor of Mr. Petit House a consignment of superior oil paintings in rich gilt frames by famous artists such as Boudier, Lucas Dalmas, etc., of selected subjects of sizes 5 1-2, 5, 4 ft. square two valuable oil paintings 7 1-2 by 6 ft. airing on the Bosphorus and Dinner time in Harem on massive gilt frames. English solid leather barrister brief, Gladstone suit cash bags, travelling fitted dressing bags marble clock, bronze figures, Princess toilet sets flower vases, tea sets, silver brushes, dressing cases, cutlery cases of 12 and 24 persons, 18 carat gold jewellery set with pearl and ruby such as rings, necklaces, bracelets in Morocco cases, silver flower vases, cigarette cases, oakwood palace pattern bedroom set of almyrah, chest of drawers and dressing table mahogany Prince pattern velvet and silk tapestry lined folding drawing room suite of sofas and chairs (easily portable for up-country.) Robert-made Chesterfield easy chairs, sideboard etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st November, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant Stores, etc., etc. at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 28th and WEDNESDAY, the 29th November 1911, at 1 p.m. at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant stores, etc. etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, wheels and axles and tyres, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks, old files, portable hand crane oil engine and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cottonseed, jowari, grain, linseed, rapeseed, bags of hards, manaseed, mohaflower, and seeles tilly, gram, alum, sewing thread, pulley, iron nails and pickaxes, brushes; gum leatherpieces; tarpaulins; iron weights, empty casks, and drums, iron bars, gunny bags, oil, old records, condemned sheets neaps of sweeping grains, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st November, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at First floor "Cool Mansion," Mayo Road Garden side, near Esplanade Bandstand, and next Young Women Christian Association, very valuable and artistic design mahoganised furniture rich glassware by Treacher, crockeryware, book cases, reclining sofa, chairs, large dining table and chairs, dinner wagon, large sideboard, round and square tables, sofa and easy chairs, curtains, lot of valuable books, rich carpets, iron bedsteads with wire and horsehair mattresses, mirror door wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, etc., etc., the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st November, 1911.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [20th Nov. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
165 Bars Silver.	3,00,100	London	Bank of Bombay

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	3	8,956
B B and C I Railway	15	18,099

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 40 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T., 1-4 1-16 on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance, and private bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.	
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.	
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.	
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d.	Dec.
Do. do France	...170 1-2	
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4	
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...136	
Shanghai ,,	...180 1-4	
Japan ,,	...150	

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 11-16 for Cash and to 95 5-8 for the Settlement and after advancing to 95 7 8 and 95 3-4 respectively closes as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs, 95 13	0
Settlement ...	... ,, 95 11	0

BULLION :—
On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed 3-16 lower for both ready and forward at 25 5-8 and 25 1-4 respectively. New York was 1-2 down at 55 5-8. The local market opened easier and closes as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs	24 0 0
Australian ,, ...	... ,,	24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	... ,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... ,,	63 14 0
,, 1st Settlement	... ,,	64 0 0
,, 2nd ,,	... ,,	64 0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Easier advices from America, and some selling to secure profits by local speculators yesterday, caused a decline in prices and good Broach opened this morning at Rs. 257. Bengals, however, remain firm owing to small receipts both here and up-country and to scarcity of sellers. We have again had a quiet day with little doing in contracts. Prices close as under.
The demand for ready cotton has been on more moderate lines, and prices are slightly easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 257	March
Fine M G Wardha-Hinganghat ...	,, 259	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	,, 257	,,
Fine M G Yeotmal	,, 255	,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon ...	,, 253	,,
Fine M G Ahamgaon-Akola ...	,, 250	,,
Fine M G Khandesh	,, 247	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	,, 240	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	,, 266-7	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,, 266-7	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	,, 251	Jan.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	,, 236	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet	steady
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000	bales
Total Imports ...	... 41,000	,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4'98	4 93	4'97	4 98
—02	—04	+02	—02

Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
4 99	5 01	5 03	5 04	5 06
—02	—02	—02	—02	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 7	0 B.T.
April-May ...	,, 9 15	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready ...	Rs. 7 2	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	,, 8 5	0 ,,
Brown Delhi A-M. ...	,, 7 14	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—steady little doing. We quote :—

White Khandesh ...	Rs. 58	0 0
Dour Khandesh p.d. ...	,, 55	0 0
Black Kutki ...	,, 46	8 0
Red Jaoomapore ...	,, 50	8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 10 10	0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 34 8	0 R. T.
April-May ...	,, 7 3	0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—steady. We quote :—

New Crop ...	Rs 26 8	0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 5	0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 4 15	0 R. T.
,, Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 5 3	0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,740
Bank of India	...	66
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	...	8 to 8-2
Eastern Bank	...	50
Indian Specie	...	50 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	415
Kaiser	...	755
Lakshmi Petit	...	2,280
Standard	...	1,175

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	...	146 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	...	173 1-2
Bombay S N Co Ord.	...	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,220
Shivaloor Mining Syndicate ...	...	16 1-4
Tata Iron & Steel Co Ordy ...	...	68 1-4
Tata Hydro E P S Co Ordinary ...	...	207 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tatti-Valley	...	500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	5,126 bales
Wheat	...	2,019 cwts.
Linseed	...	1,057 ,,
Rapeseed	...	65 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	17,752 ,,
Poppyseed	...	73 ,,
Groundnuts	...	2,124 ,,
Castorseed	...	3,874 ,,
Ajab	...	10,671 ,,
Myrabolams	...	2,155 ,,
Cottonseed	...	11,748 ,,
Mowraseed	...	25 ,,
Gram	...	1,994 ,,
Jowar	...	1,012 ,,
Maize	...	1,372 ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 15th November 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 11th November 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 11. Rs.	Nov. 18. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,52,48,145	1,00,61,798
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	11,61,19,950	11,35,85,371
Post Bills ...	2,507	2,507
Sundries ...	25,43,926	25,90,532
	14,95,13,528	14,68,40,208
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,23,39,364	2,21,45,911
Other authorised Securities	2,53,589	2,34,647
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,02,76,701	9,969,290
Loans do. do. ...	2,99,10,933	3,12,26,535
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,39,63,840	2,41,84,420
Dead Stock ...	2,50,019	2,50,803
Stamps ...	4,014	7,143
Bullion ...	7,89,558	7,71,103
Balances with other Banks.	16,11,763	18,17,127
Sundries...	3,20,235	3,32,920
Cash ...	5,98,91,372	5,59,00,204
	1,495,63,528	14,68,40,208

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th Nov. 1911, as compared with the statement of 7th Nov. 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 7. Rs.	a.	p.	Nov. 14. Rs.	a.	d
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,79,00,000	0	0	1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	2,17,61,928	15	3	2,09,86,280	15	10
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,41,27,016	11	5	17,19,68,724	3	11
Bank Post Bills, &c...	12,65,375	12	5	16,47,503	12	4
Sundries ...	15,72,152	8	5	15,67,037	9	10
	23,66,26,473	15	8	23,40,59,549	9	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized	2,47,66,495	0	0	2,16,39,310	0	0
Investments ...	84,12,229	4	0	83,14,221	4	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,55,20,178	11	10	3,53,36,692	0	1
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,16,94,113	0	11	4,90,95,201	7	0
Bills discounted, &c ...	3,78,16,288	5	10	3,83,54,615	14	8
Balances with other Banks ...	23,17,267	10	0	24,39,190	12	10
Bullion ...	.....			.....		
Dead Stock ...	22,04,006	8	5	21,95,060	14	11
Stamps ...	11,028	5	0	11,776	6	4
Sundries ...	1,81,569	12	7	62,058	12	10
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	16,29,23,124	10	7	15,74,48,127	8	8
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...	7,37,03,349	5	1	7,66,11,422	1	3
	23,66,26,473	15	8	23,40,59,549	9	11

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 28,335	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	8,03,931	Decrease.
Other Deposits ...	21,58,292	Do.
Post Bills ...	3,82,131	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...	32,25,193	Decrease.
Loans...	1,84,,83	Do.
Accounts of Credit ...	25,93,912	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	5,33,377	Increase.
Cash at Head Office ...	41,19,971	Do.
Do. at Branches ...	12,11,598	Decrease.

Percentage 39 05

THE NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

A telegram received from home by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., the General Agents in Bombay of this Society, announces that as the result of the last five years working ended 30th of June last, the same satisfactory bonus which was paid to the policyholders at the previous quinquennial declaration in 1906 will again be distributed, and on this occasion no less a sum than £100,000 will be carried forward as against £35,863 in 1906.
The bonus in 1906 was equivalent to 33 per cent. of the Whole Life premium paid in the preceding 5 years and averaged to individual policyholders £2 per annum for every £100 insured as a reversionary Whole Life addition.
Such excellent results as these will no doubt be a strong inducement to intending insurers as well as prove a source of supreme satisfaction to existing policyholders and the following few figures regarding the Society's last year's working will, no doubt, be of great interest to the public:—

SUMMARY OF 103RD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS FROM POLICYHOLDERS.

Income (for 1910)...	£	1,863,940
Funds as at 31st December 1910.	,,	10,544,133

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Death claims (paid in 1910)...	£	368,127
Matured Endowments ...	,,	80,742
Surrenders (including Surrenders of Bonus) ...	,,	115,414
Bonuses paid in cash and in reduction of premiums...	,,	16,659

During the year 1910 the Society issued 10,493 policies insuring £5,585,785. Both in the number and amount of new policies the figures were once more in excess of those of any previous year and represent an advance on the figures of 1909 of £506,801.
In spite of this enormous business, the greatest care continues to be exercised in its selection as evidenced by the fact that the mortality is far below the expectation. During the last three years the mortality has averaged no less than £124,751 a year less than the expectation as per the following table :—

Claims provided for by Actuarial calculation.	Actual claims paid.	Shewing a difference of
1908.....£468,199	£377,662	£90,537
1909..... 492,864	371,729	121,135
1910..... 530,710	368,127	162,583

The features of the year 1910, may be summed up in a very few words—remarkable new business record, rigid economy of management, an excellent rate of interest on the funds, an exceptionally favourable mortality experience, and an addition to the funds of nearly £800,000.
The Key note of the Norwich Union administration is economy, and when it is remembered that this feature combined with a light mortality has more to do with the manufacture of bonuses than anything else the Norwich Union policy holders have good cause for gratification at these splendid results. Another important feature which will doubtless appeal to the Insuring public is the fact that the Society is purely mutual and every penny of the profit earned is divided amongst the policyholders there being no shareholders to take any portion of these.

The Parliament of Reuss has imposed upon all unmarried persons over 30 years of age, a surtax beyond the income tax amounting to 5 per cent. upon incomes of between £150 and £300 a year, and to 10 per cent. upon all incomes above the latter sum.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MILLER—November 19, at Maher Mansions, Bombay, the wife of H. Alexander Miller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHARPE—MARSH—November 20, at 'St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. W. A. Sawbell, William Ruston Sharpe, son of W. D. Atkinson Sharpe of Bedford, to Kate Louisa Marsh, daughter of T. Herbert Marsh of Northwood.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Allan Willkie Company, "Hamlet," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Royal Opera House, Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—London's latest successes, "Louise Miller," "Teddy" and other pictures. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "To get wealth is still harder than to get rid of it."—PUNCH.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 10th November, left Aden at 4 a.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

A HINDU FAIR.—The Navi Wadi fair commenced yesterday in Dadyseth Agiari Lane, Thakoredwar, and will last for ten days.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—H. H. the Jam Sahib of Jamnagar has arrived in Bombay, and is staying at Government House. H. H. the Chief of Mansa and Thakore Rawaling of Sanand have also arrived in Bombay and the former has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Malabar Hill.

MISSING ORNAMENTS.—A Hindu woman, named Simabai, residing at Duncan Road, placed her ornaments valued at about Rs. 1,343 in a cupboard in her room on Friday evening last. She, however, forgot to lock the cupboard, and when, she looked for the ornament on Sunday afternoon, she found them to be missing.

FATAL INJURIES.—A Hindu boy, named Chinia Vitho, aged 5, residing in Kamatipura, was playing on the road near his house on Friday, when a bullock knocked him down and stepped on him. The boy was removed to hospital, where he died yesterday.

FIRE IN THE FORT.—Yesterday afternoon, an oil-gas-stove was being pumped in the godown of Messrs. Bertie-Smith and Company, Home Street, Fort, when the oil flared up and set fire to a quantity of packing material lying about. On an alarm being raised, fire engines from the Fort and Colaba turned up, and the fire was put out before it could do any extensive damage.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day :—

March ...	Indienne ... Belleniek
Overture ...	Die Felsenmuhle ... Reisiger
Valse ...	Marianna ... Waldteufel
Selection ...	The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Duett ...	I would that my love ... Mendelssohn
Suite ...	Ballet Egyptian ... Luigini
Galop ...	Lustige Bruder ... Faust

BAND AT CHOUPATTI.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Sconce, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	The Light Horse ... F. Von Blon
Overture ...	Masaniello ... Auber
a Morceau	
Mignon ...	Salut d' Amour ... E. Elgar
b Serenade ...	Andalouse ... Eilenberg
Selection ...	The Girl in the Train ... Leo Fall
Valse ...	Morgenblatter ... Strauss
Selection ...	The Dollar Princess ... Leo Fall
Galop (cell Solo) ...	The Tubuphone ... Ord Hume

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for the Seychelles, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per extra s. s. "Kauzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day, the 21st instant instead of on the 20th instant as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Himalaya" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m., to-morrow, the 22nd instant instead of at 8 a. m. as previously notified. Parcel mail for China closes at 7 a. m. the same day.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A lecture was given on School Hygiene, under the auspices of the above Association, by the Dr. Saeed S. Mahammadi on the 19th instant, at Sandhurst Road Municipal School, when Khan Saheb Sayed Moinuddin, J. P., presided. The lecturer first spoke on personal hygiene, including baths, clothing, preservation of the teeth and the eyesight, and after explaining the importance of clean and wholesome food and water, concluded by touching upon the advantages of deep breathing, proper ventilation, light, exercise, and out-door games. The meeting terminated after prayers had been offered for the King-Emperor, under the leadership of the President.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Massilia," Nov. 22.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Massilia" is due to arrive here to-morrow with the following passengers:—

Barker, Mr G	Monsell, Mr J R
Barker, Mr W G	Morgan, Miss C M
Batchelor, Mrs	Oke, Mr O J
Bristow, Miss K E	Oke, Miss
Colin, Lt F N T	Oldnam, Maj R W S
Collin, Mrs	Ryder, Mrs C H D
Cock, Mr J P	Ryder, Miss M
Cock, Mrs child and infant	Ryder, Miss E
Crump Mr E H	Sargent, Mrs A C child and nurse
Fox, Miss B	Snowdon, Mrs and infant
Gladstone, Capt A U	Standring, Mr A O
Gladstone, Mrs	Standring, Mrs
Gowan, Mr H C	Swiney, Miss A G M
Gowan, Mrs child, infant and nurse	Taylor, Mr W S
Hutton, Mr G E	Ward Mr. H F
Hutton, Mrs child, infant and nurse	Webber, Mrs R T
Leonard, Miss B C	Webber, Miss N E
Longworth, Mr D	Williams, Miss A M
Macleod Mr A	Wilson, Maj L M
Maden, Mr F F	Witney, Mr C E
Manning, Miss	Woolmer, Miss M C
Mitchell, Mr D G	Yorke, Mr H L
Mitchell, Mrs and 2 children	

The Anchor Line Steamer "Massilia" will leave Bombay for London on Wednesday, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. Passengers are booked to Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Queenstown, Plymouth, Southampton, London, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, Havre and Boulogne. For freight and passage apply to Messrs. Graham and Co., Ballard Estate.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Alleged False Complaint.

THE last sitting of the fifth Criminal Sessions was held yesterday at the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell presiding.
His Lordship and a common jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Maneckshaw F. Sett was charged with making a false complaint to the police with intent to injure one Albert Stevens, a Bagdadi.
Mr. D. B. Binning prosecuted; Mr. J. D. Dawar and Mr. S. G. Velinkar defended the accused.
His Lordship having summed up the case after the evidence had been led, the jury retired to consider their verdict. On their return on being asked, the foreman said that they were divided as five to four and that there was no chance of their being divided in any other proportion.
Mr. Davar suggested to his Lordship that under the circumstances he should try the case under section 267.
Mr. Binning said that as the case had been committed by the magistrate, section 267 did not apply.
Mr. Davar: The case has been transferred by the High Court from the Magistrate's Court to the Sessions.
Mr. Binning said that the High Court's order was that the magistrate should commit the case to the sessions.
His Lordship remarked that that was the only way in which a case could be transferred.
Mr. Davar here drew the attention of his Lordship to section 308 of the Code and said that his Lordship had power to acquit the accused by making an entry on the charge that the accused should not be tried.
His Lordsip, in passing the order, said that the jury having been discharged, under powers given to him under section 308, he considered that the accused should not be retried. His Lordship had made an entry to that effect on the charge and that would amount to an acquittal.
The accused was, accordingly, acquitted and discharged and the sessions dissolved.

POLICE COURTS.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

J. A. Moore, (31) European, unemployed was yesterday charged before Mr.C.H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court with inflicting injuries upon Mrs. Rankin, a widow, the accused's sister-in-law.
The complaint was that on Sunday afternoon the accused who was given a shelter by Mrs. Rankin, took his dinner with her and her daughter and demanded a "smoke." The complainant said she had no smoke and went into the kitchen. On returning to the room she saw the accused about to assault Miss Rankin with a knife. The complainant ran to her rescue when the accused turned round and inflicted wounds on her face and shoulders with the knife. The police was called in and Sub Inspector Miller took the accused into custody and conveyed Mrs. Baukin to the Hospital.
The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment observing that it was a very cowardly attack upon a lady fairly advanced in age, who had given him shelter while he was unemployed and without means.

SPORTS IN THE STADIUM.

The entries for the sports to be held in the stadium of the Old Bombay Exhibition, far exceed all anticipations and the meeting promises to be the biggest ever held on this side of India. To give some idea of the keenness with which the organisers have been supported, the following statistics may be quoted:—For the Marathon Race there are 94 entries, for the Military Long Distance Race (British 133, and for the Military Long Distance Race (Indian) 49. Entries of between 50 and 60 are quite common. Thus the Quarter Mile, the Mile and the Three Legged Races, all open to Indian competitors and the world have over 50 entries. For the 100 Yards (British) and the 100 Yards. (Indian Army) there are between 40 and 50 entries. The schoolboys seem to be going in for the races with the enthusiasm one would expect from them. They are competing most of all for the 100 Yards for which in Class I there are 91 entries and in Class II 68 entries. The Quarter Mile with 59 and 62 entries runs the hundred very close as a favourite. Some rather curious facts are revealed by these figures. For example, the Obstacle Race seems to be much more popular with Indian than with British competitors. There are 43 entries for the former and only 18 for the latter. The Long Jump again is favoured by nearly three times as many as those who have entered for the High Jump. For the mounted events the entries are equally good. Jumping Horse Individual. Tent Pegging Individual (British), each claim between 60 and 70 competitors, Officers' Tent Pegging 37, Officers. Individual Jumping 33, Tent Pegging (Indian N. C. O.'s and men) 45, Tent Pegging, not open to British or Indian Troops 25 are all good samples of the entry list for these competitions. The team events have also proved more attractive than any one would have supposed. But the record entry is for the Hockey Tournament often to the world, for which there are 18, teams entered in addtion to a further 9 teams which have entered for the Indian Army Hockey Tournament.

BALLOON ASCENTS.

The balloon which Mr. Henry Spencer has brought out for the Old Bombay Exhibition has been unpacked and as it is filled will gradually appear over the Exhibition walls. It has a capacity of 75,000 cubic feet, and carries ten passengers in the very up-to-date car with which it is fitted. Those who make the ascent in it will have the opportunity of seeing Bombay from a new point of view, that is at an elevation of from 500 to 1,000 feet, and of enjoying the unusual experience of ballooning. On coming down to earth again the passengers will surrender their tickets, and in exchange will receive very artistic, certificates of their ascent, signed by Mr. Spencer, which will be well worth keeping as souvenirs of their flight.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

The monthly statement of earnings for Oct. 1911.

	Earnings for October, 1911.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction...	2,16,586	+ 21,576	+ 10·01
*Electric Supply...	67,017	+ 13,483	+ 25·04
Total...	2,83,603	+ 35,099	+ 14·23

	Total Earnings from January 1911.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction...	18,93,953	+ 91,87	+ 7·07
*Electric Supply ...	5,47,948	+ 99,463	+ 22·17
Total...	24,41,901	+2,24,453	+ 10·12

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

THE MATHESON LANG CO.

Three New Productions.

Fresh from a phenomenal success in South Africa, where this talented actor-manager was hailed as the best Shakespearean actor ever seen in that Country, Mr. Matheson Lang, Miss Hutin Britton supported by the Lang-Holloway Company will open their season in Bombay on Monday next the 27th instant at the Royal Opera House with the brightest and most rollicking of Shakespeare's comedies, "The Taming of the Shrew." We hear that Messrs Lang and Halloway have availed themselves of the ample opportunity the piece affords of beautiful costumes, showing mediæval Italian life in its most attractive period, and the stage pictures give a true representation of the famous old cities of Europe. Mr. Matheson Lang is an ideal representative of the dashing hero "Petruchio." This virile and attractive character gives ample scope for his great powers of romance and comedy, while no more interesting part than that of the famous shrew could be found for Miss Britton. It goes through the whole gamut of emotions, showing her transition from the dreaded woman to the sweet and docile wife. We are glad to note that the incidental music is composed by John Ansell, whose work has that quality of subdued melody which is so effective in dramatic work. Mr. Percival Stevens is fortunate in opening in the delightfully droll character of "Gremio," and Miss Dorothy Ripley will play the patient "Bianca," the other prominent parts being allotted to Mr. Charles Vane, Mr. Montagu Love, Mr. Douglas Vigors, Mr Russell Thorndyke and Miss Lucy Beaumont.
On Tuesday will be seen for the first time in India the romantic costume drama "Bardelys the Magnificent," which recently attained such success in London. Mr. Lang will appear in the name part, a dashing hero and courtly exquisite, whose strange love-quest forms the theme of the play. The maiden of Languedoc, Roxalanne de Laveden, whose love he seeks through perils and hair-breadth escapes is a delightful character in which Miss Britton excels. On Wednesday "Hamlet" will be produced. This was the triumph of Mr. Lang's career in London, and has proved also the triumph of his South African visit. If the famous title part be played by an actor of the genius of Mr. Matheson Lang, the charm is irresistible. The entire production from the Lyceum Theatre, London, will be seen with every detail of scenery, costumes and effects, and is on a scale of unexampled splendour. During the record run at the Lyceum Theatre, the piece was witnessed by over 32,000 people weekly. On Thursday, for the first time in India, will be presented Jerome K. Jerome's epoch-making play, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," a play with a purpose, and the Bombay production will be of the greatest interest, because of the first appearance as the Stranger of Mr. Matheson Lang, whose undoubted talents will then have greatly impressed Bombay playgoers.
On Friday, "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," will be staged for the first time in India. This charming romantic comedy has been voted among the foremost of their successes in South Africa. In it Miss Britton will play the great-hearted orange girl, Nell Gwynne, and Mr. Lang will appear as the Merry Monarch. On the last night of this brief season, the divine love story, "Romeo and Juliet," will be played. Mr Lang will be seen in one of his greatest London successes, and Miss Britton's performance of Juliet ranks amongst her best work. There will be a matinee of "The Merchant of Venice" on Thursday, a production which almost rivalled "Hamlet in popularity. Miss Britton as Portia has the greatest opportunity, and Mr Lang's Shylock, the only character part he will be seen in, in Bombay, has been spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise.
Associated with Mr. Lang in the management is Mr. W. E. Holloway, who accompanied his father on his well remembered tours through this country. This visit of Mr Matheson Lang, and Miss Hutin Britton is eagerly looked forward to.

A Brief "Who's Who".

MISS MARION LIND.

Miss Marion Lind was born in Devonshire, and is the daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. J. B. Lind, a distinguished officer who fought in the Indian Mutiny and was with Nicholson on the Ridge at Delhi. On her mother's side she comes of a family which has done service in the East, for her grandfather, the late Sir John Davis, Bart. K.C.M.G. was the first Governor of Hong Kong. Miss Lind's dramatic experience would appear to date from her nursery days, when she played the leading parts in plays written by her elder sisters and performed in the Theatre Royal of the nursery. Amongst Miss Lind's experiences have been those of playing in comic opera and pantomime, understudying some of the leading actresses in London, and being the persecuted heroine in more dramas than she can count.

MR. CHARLES VANE.

Mr. Charles Vane may be regarded as the holder of the record in regard to theatrical travel. He commenced his theatrical career in India in 1855, after serving for several years in the 17th Lancers ("The Death or Glory Boys"). He had the (now somewhat rare) opportunity of three years' experience in a repertoire company, and thereby gained more than a rudimentary knowledge of the actor's calling. Mr. Vane humorously recalls those somewhat strenuous times by stating that he played Bernardo in "Hamlet" and Pooh-Bah in "The Mikado" in the same week. In due course Mr. Vane returned to England and went through the customary ups and downs attendant upon the beginner.

MISS LUCY BEAUMONT.

Miss Beaumont is the charming comedienne who has become quite famous in every part of England for her performance in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" and is well known in India and the Far East.

MR. DOUGLAS VIGORS.

Mr. Vigors has appeared in many famous parts, including Dick Helder in "The Light That Failed" and Sir Percy Blakeney in "The Scarlet Pimpernel" is also well known in India and the Far East.

MR. RUSSELL THORNDIKE.

Although an Englishman, Mr. Thorndike has passed most of his theatrical career in America, where he gained a big reputation as a comedian. On his return to England he joined Mr. Gerald Lawrence in a series of Shakespearean revivals at the Court Theatre, London.

MR. F. PERCIVAL STEVENS.

Mr. Stevens has the almost unique experience of having played in every London theatre, and on three occasions has appeared before the late King Edward at command performances at Windsor Castle and Sandringham. For eight years he was one of the leading members of Sir Herbert Tree's Company at His Majesty's Theatre, and played the principal comedy and character parts.

MR. MONTAGU LOVE.

In "The Taming of the Shrew," Mr. Montagu Love will play the part of Tranio. Mr. Love was born at Portsmouth, and for some years was a black-and-white military artist on the London Press. The tremendous advance of photography in journalism led him eventually to turn what had hitherto been an amusement to some practical use, and he went on the stage. The following are some of the parts he played in the first few years :—Major Rudyard in "One Summer's Day," Black Michael in "The Prisoner of Zenda," Kershaw in "A Snug Little Kingdom," Lionel Cartargin in "Mrs. Dane's Defence," and Bagley in "The Lion and the Mouse." In 1909 Mr. Love joined "The Flag Lieutenant" Company, in which he played Major Thesiger over 600 times in the big provincial towns in England. He then played Tom Freeman, the South African farmer, in Somerset Maugham's comedy, "Smith." At Christmas Mr. Love joined Mr. Granville Barker's management for a short season at the Palace, London, in a series of dialogues by the Austrian playwright, Schnitzler. Then followed an engagement at the Court Theatre under Miss Lillah McCarthy and a long season at the Tivoli in a one act play, in which Mr. Love supported Mr. Lyn Harding (the creator of the part of Dr. Rylott in "The Speckled Band"). From this engagement he was released to join Messrs. Lang and Holloway.

LITTLE SPELLS of Fever, Little Chills so bland, make the mighty graveyard and the angel band SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then keeps a man healthy, in a fever den. Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

The rainfall has spread eastwards; is well into north east India and south-west into the Central Provinces and Berar and has continued in the West Himalayas and the United Provinces. The principal amounts are :—Patna reports one and half inches; Hazaribagh, Darbhanga, Allahabad and Dehra Dun, one; Bareilly, three-quarters; Nowgong, Jubbulpore and Pachmarhi, one and a half; Pendra, three-quarters; Negapatam and Madras, three; Cuddalore, two;

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Tremeadow, 2335 tons Captain J. H. Pelham arrived in harbour yesterday from Augusta in ballast.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Wakasa Maru 3884 tons Captain N. Nielson arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Garryvale 2455 tons Captain W. H. McClare sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Alavi, 2,334 tons, Captain T. S. Gray, sailed on Monday for Jeddah via Karachi, with a general cargo and 49 deck passengers.

The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, will sail to-day for Bangkok &c., with a general cargo.

MEN-O'-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
H M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck .....Troopship
H M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
H M S Investigatore...Capt G N Forteath ...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Alert .....Comdr.....Somerville... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 20.

Abana .....2709 Wilson..... .....W & A G & Co
Abbotsford.....2351 Shelton .....T Morrison & Co
Baron Ardlossan.....2774 Re'd..... .....
Benue.....1899 Younger .....Shaw Wallace &Co
Benlinan.....2438 Snowdon.....Greaves Cotton & Co
Cachalot.....2432 Cuckney .....T Morrison & Co
Cleveland.....10,300 Dempwolf .....Volkart Bros
Devanha ....4785 Hickey...Shanghai ...6-12 ...P & Co
Lexie .....2875 Blegdon.....W & A Graham & Co
Nadir.....2041 White... .....T Morrison &Co
Pelitana .....1933 Kilner.....P Gulf .....M M & Co
Westward Ho.....2415 Carter.....The Captain
Wardha .....2352 Cammock...Calcutta ...M M & Co
Umballa .....3426 Nielson .....M M & Co
Ujina.....3426 Hill.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents.
B Rinaldo	2795	Chilton	Hull	18-11	J Finlay & Co
C&R Trafford	3407	Hood	Karachi		K Nixon &Co
F Wakasa Maru	3884	Nielson	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
G Helias	849	Berg			F F Campbell & Co
K Epsom	2740	Craigs	Antwerp	1-12	W & G & Co
L Gallos	555	Wratt	Repairing	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
N Farringford	2378	Scroggie	Liverpool	27-11	Graham & Co
O Dredger Kuln	401		Repairing		H P Trust

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Trianandon	2335	Pelham	London		Ralli Bros
3 Africa	2565	Seberick			A L S Co
3 Santhie	3333	Seddon	N F		M M & Co
4 Poias		Dredging			
5 Persi	3779	Clinals	Kobe	23-11	A L S N Co
9 Pristman		Dredging			
9 Chasda	3987	Tiecant			M M & Co
10&11 Himalaya	3706	Gregor	Shanghai	22-11	P & O Co
11 Kansler	2375	Smith		23-11	A Strandes & Co
12&13 Egypt	4178	Sumers	London	2-12	P & Co
Kola	570	Elton	Buscrh		M M & Co

HWPD

Bahadari	320	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Jula	134	Dawood			
Netravati	699	A Fakira	N F		Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	C Ahmed	Repairing		
Satranji	547	Havoo'on	N F	N F	Bo S N Co

MWDD

Nellos	737	Cadou	Jeddah	A S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
20	Wakasa Maru	Nielson	Kobe, Oct 21
	Tremeadow	Petham	Augusta, Oct 29

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull
	Alavi	Gray	Jeddah, &s
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
	Garryvale	McClare	Calcutta

The steamer Hellas, Captain Berg, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Bangkok.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday—
Steamer Trafford Hall, for Liverpool etc.
" Westward Ho for Hull and Antwerp.
" Tremeadow, for London.
a " Oceanica, for Marseilles.
a To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Maloja, (Extra) passed Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday the 19th Nov.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien left Colombo for Bombay on 18th instant and she is expected here on 21st Instant at 5 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Abbotsford s—2,300 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.
Farringford s—2,902 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 260 cwts hoofs and horns, J M Rahimtools; 600 cwts dillseed, 210 cwts negirseed, Baner and Krause.
Trafford Hall s—12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 4,275 cwts oil cakes, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—198 cwts nigerseed, P Assoo; 125 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts dry fruit, D Passoo.
Tremeadow s—5,759 cwts cottonseed, 7,480 cwts mussoor, and 55,600 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Epsom s—1,020 cwts cottonseed, S Nagindas; 22,500 cwts barley and 3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Levanzo s—100 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, 400 cwts flnnelseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 6,000 cwts wheat and 2,252 cwts linseed, C. Boggiano and Co; 205 cwts raisins, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR LEGHORN.

Levanzo s—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Levanzo s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, 3,750 cwts castorseed, and 1,251 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 2,500 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—100 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, C Bhugwanlal and Co; 110 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—50 chests opium, 25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 47 cwts kismiss, V Virji; 28 cases opium, P and O Co; 167 cwts dryfruit, L. Virjee; 16 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co.
Persia s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—30 chests opium, M Gajanand; 3 1-2 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co.
Persia s—1,100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Himalaya s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 216 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.
Persia s—200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 800 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Himalaya s—441 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.
Persia s—200 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Himalaya s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Persia s—500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

NOW APPEARING IN

The Bombay Gazette.

EIGHT ARTICLES

BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., M.P., etc.

Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

Col GEORGE H. TREVOR, C.S.I.

Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W. Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST: her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

DELHI, the scene of the Durbar; a city of great deeds.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

WHAT A DURBAR IS, (procedure, etc.)
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE DURBAR: a procession of Princes; native rulers and the terms on which they hold their States.
By SIR J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., etc.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA and what India is worth to Britain.
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

THE INDIAN ARMY; How the native regiments were raised. British soldiers in India.
By MAJOR CARDEW.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.
By SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.
By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

The first article of the series appeared on October 27: the second appeared on November 3, the third on November 10, and the 4th will be published on November 17.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 21st Nov., 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE GATES OF INDIA.

SIR THOMAS HOLDITCH, in the midst of his leisure, finds the North West Frontier of India still facinating and has just completed an elaborate paper on the subject which he, more than most men, is capable to treating. Here we stand, he observes, at the beginning of the twentieth century. We have already seen a decade of it pass into the realms of history. Before the end of it, those who live will see a mighty railway traffic between West and East through Persia and Afghanistan to India and onwards to China. If the British Empire holds together so long those who live will see it British run by British officials. If the British Empire breaks up (which God forbid) our future travellers will have to talk German on the Makran line and Russian on the line through Herat. This is looking a long way ahead, but Sir Thomas sees further than his neighbours into the future of Gulf ports and Baluchistan and the north-west generally. One of the points to which hardly sufficient attention has been given by the historians of Alexander's invasion, in Sir Thomas Holditch's opinion, is the probable existence of early Greek, pre-Hellenic, settlements on the Baktrian side of the Hindu Kush on the upper valleys of Andarab. These early occupants of Grecian origin were early enough to be a forgotten people in Alexander's time. He found them in the hills to the north of Peshawar; but the very fact of their tenacity of occupation seems to him to argue much for a pre-historic connection between west and east and to explain much of the exact geographical knowledge that the Greeks possessed of all that lay between Western Persia and the Indian border. Certain it is that Alexander possessed a military base in Andarab, between which place and Greece there was a line of open communication and that he utilised the passes which led most directly from Audarab to the Kabul plain via Charikar. Between this group of passes to the north-east of Kabul and the well-known Bamian pass so often traversed and described by British travellers and soldiers, which leads more directly to the Turkistan plain, there are several of greater and less importance, all of which, are perhaps of more military than commercial significance. Nevertheless caravans pass and re-pass by most of them and during the twenty-five years which have elapsed since Sir Thomas examined them, they may have been developed under the Amir who is notoriously given to extending public works and constructing good lines of communication.

What is the real significance of these passes to India? asks Sir Thomas; and "why regard them as gates of India at all seeing that they all lead to Kabul? Between these passes and the plains of India there is yet many a sturdy gate to open, many a difficult pass; and the intervening barrier of Afghan territory offers many a difficult problem for military solution. But we must remember, he reminds us, that no hostile invaders from beyond the Hindu Kush ever came to Kabul to stop there. Kabul was not Alexander's objective any more than it was the objective of the Turk Babar. It was merely a wayside resting-place—a jumping off point for India. Of the inner line of natural defensive ramparts which Nature has set to the north-west of India, extending from the Khyber to near Karachi, which we have strengthened artificially, Sir Thomas says nothing, though they are of immense importance and their strength and weakness is the fundamental concern of Indian military administration. He accentuates the fact that should any alien force, European or Asiatic, once establish itself in Afghan territory, it will be within, not without our gates. We may shut the inside doors and bar the passages, he writes, but the burglar would have passed the front door and he already inside the house if we did not. As to the real significance of those Hindu Kush gates, he writes, "their great altitude, rather than the physical difficulties of approach places them practically outside the pale of strategic consideration. No leader of men in his senses would in these days utilise them for any but secondary, or accessory, purposes. They would be impassable for the greater part of the year."

At Herat quite another condition of physical structure has to be considered and the problem is of the greatest importance both politically and geographically. The great natural break in the northern mountain-barrier which is the primary geographical feature near Herat opens out a way southwards from the Asiatic highlands such as exists nowhere else, low, degraded hills obstructing the line, five hundred miles or so in length, which stretches between the Russian outposts on the Kushek and our own outposts in advance of Quetta. This Sir Thomas Holditch describes as the gate which has required our special watchfulness and it is the existence of it which lends such importance to our occupation of Baluchistan. "It is far more important in the present than it was in the past. Probably it has not seen one tithe of the overflow towards India from the Central Asian highlands which have been witnessed by the Hindu Kush passes." It is we who have changed the conditions by bridging the desert with railways and bringing it into direct communication with the great peninsula. "It is the existance of another great system in Central Asia which now pushes Herat into the front rank of cities of strategical importance to Britain. Who can doubt that the day will come when a double line of much used railway will connect these two systems and that Herat will grow rich on an enormous passenger traffic between India and Europe? No strategic, no military consideration will stop it eventually, nor will any political horror of dealing with Afghanistan or Persia. It is bound to come." Sir Thomas is essentially right and in the new conditions the task of holding our own is one of increased difficulty. That difficulty seems bound to increase day by day but it will be for the military authorities to study it and to secure our hold on the gates after we have opened them wide and rendered them more accessible to the enemy from without and added to his facilities in approaching them.

UNSINKABLE SHIPS.—An experiment, which must be of the deepest interest to the shipping community, was conducted during mail week at New York by a United States naval officer, on a United States battleship. It was one, however, which affects not only fighting ships but all floating craft, and presuming that the experiment was as successful as its originator represents it is easy to admit his claim that it will revolutionise the work of ship-saving. The object of the experiment was to test a system for preventing the sinking of a ship after she has been rammed, and the officer, who conducted it was Captain Marsh, commander of the battleship "North Carolina." By the consent of the Navy Department, it was carried out on his own ship. The system consists of forcing the water out of the ship by compressed air, thus permitting the holes to be repaired from within. There is no patent covering the device, which is one of extreme simplicity. It was suggested to Commander Marsh by Mr. Witherspoon, the engineer connected with the construction of the New York railway tubes under the Hudson River. For the purpose of the experiment, to which we are referring, the seacocks were opened and water was permitted to fill one of the water-tight compartments. Compressed air at a pressure of twelve pounds to the square inch was then forced into the compartment through a small opening. In ten minutes all the water was driven back into the river. Simultaneously with the twelve pound pressure into the water-logged compartment, compressed air at seven pounds pressure was driven into all the surrounding compartments, and a three-pound pressure into the next series of compartments, this being necessary to prevent the pressure on the original compartment buckling the sides and the deck. It is easy to see that if this method can always be relied upon, a method has been discovered of affixing repairs to the hull below the water-line from the inside either after a collision or during a naval battle. Captain Marsh declares that now for the first-time our ships are practically unsinkable. He points out that all that is necessary is to instal a system of pipes and gauges, and attach them to the compressed air plant. Every warship already has such a plant for the purpose of blowing off poisonous and explosive gases, which can be utilised for driving out the water. The whole cost for a battleship is about £80. Captain Marsh, being a naval officer naturally attaches most importance to the uses of his system to war vessels. It must obviously however, be of equal value to passenger boats, large cargo boats and others engaged in peaceful pursuits. They are always exposed to danger of collision in foggy weather or to damage from submerged rocks, and the presence of such an apparatus during some accident of the past would have saved not only ships but many lives.

BOMBAY'S PROPOSED INCINERATOR.—It is probably inevitable whenever in India proposals are made for the adoption of modern and scientific means for the disposal of local problems, especially sanitary problems, that their realisation shall be delayed, if not for the time being entirely prevented, by the ignorance and prejudice of influential people. No better example can be cited than the absurd manner, in which the question of a refuse incinerator has been protracted in Bombay. Now many months after the council gave its decision to purchase a modern refuse destructor, the Corporation is still undecided about its site. The question has now reached this position, that a committee is once more recommending the site which was originally proposed. We are glad to find that it has had sufficient independence to do so. We have always advocated the site under Carnac Bridge, and hope that when once more it considers its merits the Corporation will have the good sense to adopt it. It is unquestionably the best site, which has been suggested during the course of a long and sometimes acrimonious discussion. It is isolated from dwelling-houses—the principal point—the roads leading to it are broad so that the cutchra carts will not form an obstruction to traffic, while it being already the site of a night soil depot, it might have been imagined that no objection would be raised on account of nuisance from the carting of refuse. Objection however has been raised—an entirely frivolous objection it seems to us, and also apparently to the committee—on behalf of a new muzafferkhana, which is being built not on an adjacent site, but some distance away and on the right side as far as the wind is concerned. Objections have been raised on behalf of the prospective residents in the Muzafferkhana, and alternative sites have been suggested involving certain nuisance of a grave character to residents and in one instance the probable pollution of food placed in a market for public sale. Such is the selfishness of Indian communities. It seems to us altogether illogical that even if they were in danger of inconvenience residents of a muzafferkhana, who are only passing through the city, should receive preferential treatment to residents. Neither do the personal habits of hajis suggest that they will be so susceptible to annoyance as their partisans suggest. We cannot see that the people in the muzafferkhana will have anything to complain of and we hope nothing further will be heard of the foolish objections, which have been raised on their behalf.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette", with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 4 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

SIMLA has been running short of coal supplies for some time, and no coal is available for sale at the railway station yard.

AN Urdu translation, by Syed Hussain Ali Bilgrami, of Mr. Chirol's book, "Indian Unrest," is shortly to be published at Lucknow.

IT is expected that Major Generals Scallon and Birrett will be promoted to be Lieut.-Generals, in place of Sir Charles DesVoeux deceased, and Sir E Lock Elliot retired.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the Allahabad High Court next Tuesday, one Laurence Gliddine, ticket collector at Moradabad Railway Station, will be tried for culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304, I. P. C.

THE Bengal Government have sanctioned the payment of rewards of Rs. 200 to the agents of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens for each man-eating tiger trapped by them in the Sunderbans portion of the Twenty-four Perganas and Khulna Districts.

THERE was a heavy rush of passengers for Delhi last evening, and among those who went were Messrs Jenkins, Ali Imam and Earle. Messrs. Carlyle and Clarke left for Delhi yesterday, and a meeting of the Executive Council of the Viceroy will be held at Delhi to-day.

A BILL to amend the Legal Practitioners Act is now before the Government of India and will be placed before the Imperial Legislative Council as soon as the necessary details and formalities are settled. The object of the measure is to prevent legal practitioners from acquiring any interests in suits.

THE triennial programme of railway construction has been sent Home by the last mail for the approval of the Secretary of State. It is understood that the Government have decided to reduce the railway budget, and the total allotment for the year 1912-13 will not be less than thirteen and a half and not more than fourteen crores.

CHOLERA has broken out at Serampore of a virulent type and about 30 deaths from this fell disease have occurred in the course of the past twelve days. The cause of the epidemic is said to be due to the fact that some coolies of the Municipal Gowkhana took the carcass of a cow from a field and made a feast of it with the result that about half a dozen men were attacked with cholera which ended fatally. The vicious atmosphere spread and the disease speedily became epidemic.

OWING to one accused still absconding the District Magistrate of Bangalore, was unable to proceed yesterday with the Bangalore-Ceylon cooly recruiters case of cheating and connected offances under the Indian Emigration Act. It is alleged in the petition on which the police action has been taken that the whole family of ten coolies were taken from Bangalore were refused wages on the Ceylon estate, that they only received rice, doles and were flogged when they demanded money. They arranged to bolt back, but found the plantation guarded by armed men authorised to shoot and that when they were capture they were tied to trees and flogged under European direction. This is characterised as false as a result of police investigation. The Court fixed on 15th December for the trial.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG will have as his Military Secretary at Aldershot, Captain J. Charteris, R. E., now on the Indian General Staff at Army Headquarters in Simla.

CONSEQUENT on the retirement of Colonel Longe, Colonel Burrard has been confirmed as Surveyor-General of India, and Mr. Eccles as Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

ON the proposal of Lord Rayleigh, supported by Sir James Dewar, Sir William Crookes and the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Habibul Rahman Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Telegraphs, has been elected a member of the Royal Society, London, in recognition of his remarkable discovery of water wireless telegraphy.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Census.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 6.

The prosperous times Australia is now enjoying were brightly reflected in Mr. Fisher's Budget speech, delivered in the House of Representatives this week. It is questionable if any Federal Treasurer has ever had such an easy task. The revenue for the year ended June 30 last reached the unprecedented total of £18,803,873, and after making allowance for all outgoings a surplus of £1,895,524 remained. The income was nearly £2,000,000 in excess of the official estimate made in September last year, a fact that is partly accounted for by the existence of a new impost in the shape of the Federal land tax, which yielded £1,370,357, and the circulation of Commonwealth notes. Apart from these extra contributions, however, an increased revenue was received from the Customs, which returned £12,980,443, as against the previously unexampled total of £11,593,165 received in 1909-10. The receipts from Customs and Excise reveal to a quite striking degree the present prosperity of the people. Although the population of the Commonwealth has grown, the rate of increase in this direction has not kept pace with individual expenditure. The revenue derived from Customs and Excise last year reached the large total of £2 18 9 1-2 per head, whereas in 1904-5 it was equal to only £2 3 5 1-2. Considering, as Mr. Fisher remarks, that before Federation was accomplished the proposal to frame a tariff that would raise £2 per head of the population was deemed by some an impossible one, the present state of affairs speaks eloquently of the resources of the country. It has, however, to be borne in mind that in addition to having a buoyant revenue the Commonwealth Government had to return to the States last year considerably less than in 1909-10. The substitution of a per capita payment of 25 for the three-fourths minimum provided for by the Braddon clause would, apart from all considerations of general prosperity, have left the Federal Treasurer with a fair surplus in hand. Mr. Fisher adheres to the fallacy so frequently exposed regarding the obligations of the Commonwealth to the States during the earlier years of Federation, when he reiterates that the total amount paid to the States in excess of the sum to which they were legally entitled under the Braddon clause was £6,059,088 up to the end of 1910. In reality no payment in excess of what was justly due under the circumstances was made, and it may be taken for granted that if the Commonwealth expenditure had been allowed to mount up so as to absorb more of the one-fourth of Customs and Excise duties than was actually needed by the Federation demands would have been made by the States for the payment of interest on transferred properties. As it is, this demand was not made, and the Commonwealth reaped the advantage of the free use of public buildings that it had cost the States, in the aggregate, millions to erect. This year the Federal Treasurer makes provision in his Estimates for the payment of interest and also for the establishment of a sinking fund.

ON THE EXPENDITURE SIDE

of the Treasurer's statement the figures show that the outgoings during 1910-11 were larger than ever before. Apart from the repayment to the trust fund of sums advanced for revenue purposes and for State refunds, the Federal expenditure for the year totalled £11,326,641 or £3,827,124 in excess of the amount spent during the preceding twelve months. Since the Commonwealth was inaugurated some big schemes have been undertaken. The payment of old age pensions has been established, a defence scheme has been evolved, a navy is in course of building, and the demands of the Post and Telegraph Department are insistant and severe. That the Treasurer's payments during the past financial year should have been heavy is, therefore, not surprising. Defence has claimed £1,262,371, over a million of it being set aside for the construction of the fleet; there was an increase of £371,318 in the invalid and old age pensions; and the Post and Telegraph Department absorbed £321,352 on ordinary account, and claimed a further £328,055 for new works and buildings. The Treasurer estimates his revenue for the current year at £19,515,000, towards which Customs and Excise dues are expected to contribute £13,800,000, the post-office £3,870,000, and land tax £1,430,000. It will thus be seen that the income anticipated exceeds that actually received during 1910-11 by over £700,000, and while there is no wish to decry the prosperity and reproductiveness of Australia, it may be doubted whether the Treasurer would have his expectations fulfilled in the event of even a partial failure of the wheat crop. Seeing that by far the greater proportion of the Commonwealth revenue is derived from Customs, any diminution in the volume of trade resulting from a decrease in primary production is likely to be severely felt. Still, Mr. Fisher takes a sanguine view of matters, as is clearly indicated by the fact that the proposals for expenditure during the coming year reach the large total of £21,247,679. The post-office is not expected to return as much during the ensuing twelve months as it did in 1910-11, when the income aggregated £3,947,648. The introduction of penny postage will have some effect in reducing the income, while the extension of postal and telegraphic facilities to many isolated, and consequently non-paying, localities is certain to prove a further drain. It has been repeatedly stated that at least £2,000,000 is needed to place the telegraph and telephone services of the Commonwealth in a state of complete efficiency, and to do this the Treasurer proposes to allot £700,000 this year, and a similar sum next year, while £600,000 will be paid into a trust fund, to be drawn upon as occasion demands during the next two or three years. Other items of expenditure for the current year include £4,306,365 for new works and buildings, £1,873,633 for defence, £2,190,000 for invalid and old age pensions, £100,000 for the Federal capital, and £22,500 on preliminary work connected with the construction of the Western railway. A glance at the items of expenditure on proposed new works shows that the Commonwealth has some big projects afoot, and although the cost of some of them might be charged quite legitimately to loan account Mr. Fisher is pursuing a policy of paying for them direct out of revenue.

THE OPOSSUM.

As far as South Australia is concerned the opossum is practically extinct commercially. It is true that in the season a few hundred skins come into the markets, but the number is as nothing compared with what was once the case. Increased settlement and higher values for the skins have been responsible, while the laying of poison for rabbits and the ravages of foxes are also blamed for a heavy mortality. Years ago it was possible in many districts to go out shooting at moonrise and blaze away for hours while the light held. A "bag" in those times made anything from 40 to 200. Those who go out over those same grounds to-day may walk all night for nothing or next to nothing, while trapping is no longer the lucrative business it was. Ten years ago there was no difficulty in shooting from 10 to 18 opossum every night that was suitable, and the skins when sold in the Adelaide market brought up to 10s a dozen for the best. Recently a party shot over the same paddocks with no better luck than one or two marsupials each night of the moon. The increased values of the skins are largely due to the fact that the fur lends itself to treatment, afterwards to appear in the London and American markets, as the most expensive furs, that before the Russo-Japanese war came from the Arctic Sea, have turned opossum-hunting into a prosecution. They are now almost extinct, and the day is fast approaching when they will be known only in collection or, perchance, in some old ruins near deserted gardens. The great demand for the skins suggests that there might be profit in opossum farming in reserved forests, for they thrive admirably on most kinds of eucalypts, and do not interfere with the value of the property for grazing. It is true that they can be a nuisance in the vicinity of gardens. It is evident that if the species are to be preserved protection will have to be accorded. This is now being realised in Queensland, which with vast areas of undeveloped country, held many suitable grounds for the opossums. The brisk demand, however, is rapidly reducing that country to the same position as South Australia, and this end is being approached by the questionable means of poisoning. Attention is called to his matter in the annual report of the Queensland Department of Agriculture and stock, which states that employment has been given to many who have been enabled to obtain more than a fair living by getting skins, but the means employed so to do, by using poison, have been the cause of the destruction of many thousands of young animals of no use to the traffic or to the buyer. The baits distributed have also been a danger to the pastoral industry, many instances being recorded where stock have taken the baits; in one case, 40 head were destroyed. In 1909, opossums were killed in Queensland to the value of £156,398, to which may be added the value of many thousands of young animals killed by poison, and also the many thousands killed, but never turned to profit. The favored poison is cyanide of potassium. The suggestion is made that if the opossum is to be saved from extinction, and the fur trade is to be preserved, total protection is necessary for two years in order to enable them to breed up. In South Australia, protection is needed to prevent the animals from becoming extinct altogether. It is understood that the proclamation of a close season is contemplated, but this already obtains in Queensland.

FINAL CENSUS FIGURES.

The population of Australia is shown on the final count figures for the census of April 3 last, to be 4,445,005. The preliminary count set down the population as 5,512 fewer. The count shows that for the whole Commonwealth the increase in population during 1901-1911 was 681,304 compared with an increase of 599,409 during the previous decade (1891 to 1901), and an increase of 924,198 in the period 1881 to 1891. From 1891 to 1901, the increase in the population of Victoria was 61,230, while for the last 10 years it was 114,481. In New South Wales the increase from 1891 to 1901 was 230,892, compared with 193,602; in Queensland, 104,413 against 107,684; in South Australia, 42,813 against 50,212; in Western Australia, 134,342 against 97,990; and in Tasmania, 25,808 against 18,736. The Northern Territory showed in the period 1891 to 1901, a decrease of 87 persons as compared with the earlier period. During the last 10 years this decrease has reached as high as 1,501. These figures are exclusive of full-blooded aboriginals.

The details of the final count of the census of April 3, 1911, are:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
N. S Wales	857,698	789,036	1,646,734
Federal Capital	992	72	1,714
Victoria	655,591	659,950	1,315,541
Queensland	329,606	276,307	605,913
South Australia	207,358	201,200	408,558
West Australia—	161,567	120,549	282,114
Tasmania	97,591	93,920	191,211
N. Territory	2,734	576	3,310
Totals	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005

The number of full-blooded aboriginals enumerated at the census, April 3, 1911, was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total
New South Wales	1,152	880	2,032
Victoria	103	93	196
Queensland	5,145	3,542	8,687
South Australia	802	637	1,439
Western Australia	3,433	2,936	6,369
Tasmania	2	1	3
Northern Territory	743	480	1,223
Federal Capital Ter	5	5	10
Totals	11,385	8,554	19,939

FREMANTLE AS THE FRONT DOOR OF AUSTRALIA.

Mr. J. Ramsbotham, engineer superintending the construction of the Fremantle dock who was formerly associated with immense dock-building and harbour alterations in Liverpool, read an interesting paper on dock and harbour works at a meeting of the Western Australian Institute of Engineers. He said there were points of similarity between the Mersey River and the Swan River. Each broadened out in the upper reaches from a bottle neck, but the Swan River was unique among natural and artificial harbors of the world, as it did not need maintenance, and dredging. The recent increase in the size of vessels had made obsolete many costly harbor and dock undertakings. It had been demonstrated that the paying boat was the large steamer and it was only a question of time before Mauretania and Lusitania made Fremantle the first Australian port of call to prevent the future dislocation of trade ports would have to be larger than was necessary for present requirements which meant that some works would not be remunerative. It was a debatable point whether dock and harbour constructions could be of such a character as to last for all time, or whether wharfs should be renewed every five years or more. The Governor (Sir Gerald Strickland), who was elected an hon. member of the institute, said he had read in a local paper that he had served his time in an engineering shop, but his training had been that of a barrister, and barristers' methods were very different from theirs. During his holiday time at Cambridge, he had, however, been so fond of engineering work that he put a good deal of his vacation time in workshops. He used to pay something like 1-6 a day for damage he did to tools when at home. In these present days he liked nothing more than doing a bit of tinkering about domestic fittings and in very old clothes. He frequently ran the risk of being offered half a crown by a band of tourists to show them over his own house. In building a dock at Fremantle lessons could and should be taken from other shipping dock ports, lessons in regard to the need of making space provision not only for present day ships, but for the larger ships of the future. A limit was being placed on the growth of steamers by the locks of the Panama Canal which were 110 ft. wide and 1,000 ft. long. These locks would be able to accommodate vessels up to 45,000 tons, and—if a vessel were built like a box—even up to 65,000 tons. He believed that half of those present that night would like to see 65,000 ton ships coming to Australia. Mr. Ramsbotham had told them that night that Fremantle was pre-eminent but it had a rival in the port of Hobart which was one of the most magnificent ports in the world, the deep water accomodation being excellent. Melbourne might get depth for steamer berthing, but Sydney never would. The Panama Canal was going to bifurcate the trade of the world and there arose the question which port was the front door of Australia. Sydney was not but Fremantle was Fremantle realised the position about 12 years ago, but already the harbour was becoming too small for the traffic and he believed that if in a few years they were unprepared to receive within 20 miles of Perth ships of 60,000 tons, Fremantle would not be the front door of Australia. Whether the door would be Hobart or Melbourne could not be said. It resolved itself into a race of brains and finance. He would like the people of Western Australia, and especially the engineers of Western Australia, to deal with their harbor problem years in advance, and so prevent Frematle running the risk of not gaining first or even second place.

A.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B. Commanding from Headquarters, at Ootacamund, on November 14:—

98th Infantry.—Lieut-Colonel T. M. Ward, 2nd-in-Command 97th Deccan Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel A. W. Leonard, vacated.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.—Lieutenant F. G. M. Wigley, Double Company Officer, 46th Punjabis, is transferred in the same capacity.

54th Light Infantry.—Captain C. S. Stooks, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major E. V. Martin granted leave or until further orders.

Major W. N. Southey, who has been selected for the command of the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, Karachi, has been 2nd-in-Command of the 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry, Poona. He joined the Indian Army in 1890, having previously served four years in the Cornwall Light Infantry, and got his majority in 1904, and saw some service in Uganda, 1897-98, including the hard fought actions at Jeruba, Kuoreri and Kijanguti (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps).

MOST of the local Administrations have now sent in to the Government of India their opinions upon the three private Bills circulated to them in the spring. These are the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu's Marriage Bill, and the Hon'ble

CONFUSION IN PERSIA.

FRESH OUTBREAK OF CIVIL WAR.

Diplomatic Relations with Russia Cease.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

TEHERAN, Nov. 20.

Salar-ed-Dowleh, the ex-Shah's brother, who resumed the offensive with 2,400 men and two guns, has been defeated near Burujird, losing 500 men killed and wounded. The Government losses are reported to be fifty.

The ex-Shah has returned to Gumeshtepe after several unsuccessful attempts to force an entrance into Astrabad, the townspeople repulsing the Royalist troops.

Two hundred Russian Cossacks have started for Astrabad.

The Regent has persuaded the ex-Premier to form a new Cabinet.

Diplomatic relations with Russia have ceased.

Ala-ed-Dowleh has resigned the Governorship of Fars, to which post he was appointed on October the 20th.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.

A battalion of Caucasian rifles has left Julfa for Tabriz to relieve the battalion now at Tabriz.

Kurds recently attacked a Russian Cossack patrol, twelve miles from Julfa, and severely wounded an officer.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN SOUTHERN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

News from Shiraz, dated, October 31st., is to the effect that things on North Road are getting steadily worse. Information has already been published of an attack on a large caravan coming from Ispahan with Dr. (Miss) Ross. This was followed by an attack on some 200 Persian soldiers returning to Ispahan, and it is said 20 were killed outright and as many more were left lying maimed and wounded. In this case, as in the foregoing one, the raiders are supposed to be Lurs (Khugelus). This week another highway robbery has taken place and once again Dr. (Miss) Ross is the victim. As far as can be gathered she left Abadeh (where she had been resting after her first attack) with a guard for Dehbid and while near Khansh Khoreh her party was attacked by an overwhelming force and robbed, the guards having their guns and cartridges taken from them, after which they returned to Abadeh. The fact remains that within a distance of fifty miles three robberies have taken place in three weeks. The Persian Government is absolutely powerless in Fars and sooner that is realized the better. The past summer has seen a state of affairs unheard of before, but what occurred in 1910 may as far as the Persian Government is concerned easily occur again. The gendarmerie is only in name, and likely to remain so and sooner Sir Edward Grey's ultimatum of October, 1910, becomes a fact, the better. Without money and without men how can the Central Government be expected to keep order on the roads. It is indeed good news to learn that at last England has bestirred herself sufficiently to send some 300 or 400 Cavalry as Extra Consular Guards, but if ever we are to see anything like safely assured on the roads a much larger force than this will be needed and seeing that England has by far the largest share of south of Persia's trade it is surely time something drastic was done. The South road as far as Kazeroon has been taken ever by Kashzulis and those gentry have become a terror to everyone who comes along the Rahdari Road to Tass and South east is still closed and until that is reopened the trade of the city must remain in the present miserable state.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL ROBBERY.

Estimated Amount of Booty.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The thieves, who succeeded in robbing the Lyons mail boarded the train as it was leaving the station and hid in the roof of the van, into which they broke. They opened fifty bags, taking all the valuables, also a bag belonging to the Ministry of War. It is believed that they worked with the co-operation of motor-cars.

According to the latest information at Marseilles, the bags they opened included a number from England for the Far East, by the French packet "Caledonien", but the mails via Brindisi for India were untouched.

The booty is estimated, conjecturally, at from £120,000 downwards. It is described as a gigantic coup.

MACAO GARRISON TO BE REINFORCED.

LISBON, Nov. 20.

The garrison of Macao is to be reinforced by 200 troops from Mozambique, the garrison of which will be reinforced by a European company with artillery.

TURKISH MISSION TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A special Turkish mission has gone to Livadia, the Tsar's summer residence, bearing an autograph letter from the Sultan, and presents for the Tsar and Tsaritsa.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

It is stated that Congress will shortly be requested to authorize the construction of two battleships of 30,000 tons each, armed with ten 14 in. guns, and possessing a large coal capacity.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 10th inst. left for Bombay at 4 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. "Moultan" for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

"The Perils of Secret Diplomacy."

CRITICAL PERIODS DISCLOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter has been making statements at a secret sitting of a Committee of the Reichstag, concerning his attitude in connection with Mr. Lloyd George's speech.

The German newspapers, which have hitherto been hostile to the Government, now agree that the Chancellor displayed all needful firmness in dealing with Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The *Daily News*, the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Morning Leader* publish articles to-day, dwelling on the perils of secret diplomacy, and demanding to know the full extent of our obligations to France, and whether their fulfilment has involved disregard of the points of view of other Powers.

The *Daily News* says that British policy, to-day, is to support France whatever happens, even when she acts contrary to treaties, or British commercial interests. The paper adds that we must here seek the cause of the prolonged hostility between British and German diplomacy.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the country is profoundly concerned at the state of unofficial relations between Britain and Germany. Though the Liberals are proud of Sir Edward Grey's integrity and ability, nevertheless there is widespread disappointment that he has not succeeded during his six years at the Foreign Office in putting Anglo-German relations on a more amicable footing. We ought to aim at a policy that will facilitate, not resist, Germany's natural desire for expansion.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The papers are full of disclosures respecting the critical periods marked by dates, July the 4th, August the 18th, and September the 11th. The first occasion was Mr. Lloyd George's speech, the second was the outbreak of the railway strike, at which time the Morocco negotiations suddenly became acute, and the third was when certain naval and military precautions against emergencies were taken.

The disclosures imply that the international crisis was nearly connected with the speedy conclusion of the strike, the initiation of the latter being marked by the immediate hitch in the Franco-German negotiations. The general effect of the disclosures is to show that the measures which were taken by Britain, such as preparing the Navy for immediate action, also the despatch of an expedition, betokened the gravest anxiety, consequently Sir Edward Grey's statement on foreign affairs is eagerly awaited.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith announces that the Government is anxious for a discussion on foreign affairs, and will introduce a motion enabling Sir Edward Grey to open debate with an explanatory statement.

M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Warner may Play in First Test Match.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The doctor hopes that Mr. Warner will be able to play in the first test match on December 15th.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The match between the M. C. C. and Victoria was resumed in perfect weather to-day. The attendance was fair and the pitch in excellent condition. Victoria completed its first innings for 274, Douglas taking four wickets for 41, and Hitch four wickets for 54.

The M. C. C. then went in again and had made 173 for three wickets when play closed for the day. Hobbs, in an artistic innings, made 88, hitting six fours, and Rhodes 58, not out.

Adelaide, Nov. 5.

The English cricketers arrived by the mail steamer Orvieto, on Saturday afternoon. Owing to the late arrival of the steamer, many prominent cricketers were unable to meet them. They were received by Messrs. G. M. Evan and H. Blinman (representing the Board of Control), B. V. Secrymgour (chairman), J. Riley (secretary) and other members of the South Australian Cricketing Association. A.L. Spiers (manager of the Victorian team and Major Markham (representing the trustees of the Melbourne ground). They hurried off the steamer in the hope that they would have a preliminary practice in the afternoon, but this was found to be impracticable owing to the late arrival of the kit bags.

At the close of play in the inter-State match on Saturday afternoon, a reception was tendered to the English team at the Adelaide Oval. There was a large attendance, which included many prominent past and present cricketers, and a number of leading citizens. Amongst them were the Premier (Mr. Verran) and the Mayor of the Adelaide (Mr. Lewis Cohen). Mr. G. Mostyn Evan, in the unavoidable absence of the president of the South Australian Cricketing Association, tendered the heartiest of welcome to Mr. Warner and his team. He trusted that their enjoyment in Australia would be as bright and cloudless as the glorious day that had welcome them to Adelaide, and he hoped that nothing would occur to mar the pleasure of the tour except perhaps that the Englishmen should not win all the matches. Both sides were out to win if they could and the Englishmen would be given a fair fight, but no favour. The team was a very strong one, which was evidence that Englishmen recognized that Australians were formidable opponents. He referred to the pluck of Mr. Warner in coming to Australia again with a team on behalf of the Board of Control. He also welcomed the Englishmen, and expressed the hope that past relationship would continue to exist between the Board and the Marylebone Cricket Club.

Mr. B. V. Scrymgour (chairman of the Cricket Committee) also welcomed the visitors, and expressed the hope that they would obtain everything they could wish for during the trip excepting the "ashes."

Major Markham spoke on behalf of the Melbourne Cricket Club.

Mr. Warner, who was accorded an ovation, returned thanks for the hearty reception. He appreciated the hospitality of Sir Edwin Smith and the kind way he had previously been treated by Australians generally. He liked Australia enormously, and had the greatest admiration for her cricketers for their skill and the way in which they played the game—hard keen, strong, and withal straight. He believed the English team was a good one, and no one knew better than he that Australia had a very strong side. He considered the Englishmen had a good chance, and they would fight hard. The object of the visits however, was to encourage and advance the game. The Marylebone Cricket Club had been the governing body in cricket for over 120 years, and on its behalf he reciprocated the kindly sentiments of the Board of Control. In Mr. Pawley (their manager) they had a veritable von Moltke.

Mr. Pawley also spoke. He considered Mr. Warner was the most capable captain that could be found in England.

A civic reception is to be tendered to the English team by the Mayor of Adelaide. The Englishmen go into practice immediately.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

Nearly Everywhere the Men Want to Strike.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Meetings of railwaymen in connection with the ballot as to whether the Railwaymen agree with the Commission's finding or are prepared to strike, are almost everywhere in favour of a strike, the men often arriving at this decision in spite of the advice of their leaders.

As an instance of this advice, the Secretary of the Engine Drivers' Union has been addressing meetings, and impressing on his hearers their moral obligation to accept the Commission's report.

The council of the North-Eastern Railway Federation meeting at Newcastle yesterday, decided by 56 votes to 20, that the North-Eastern Railway employees, whose unions already enjoy recognition, should not take part in the ballot, but a mass meeting of the men held subsequently reversed this decision, and resolved to strike in sympathy with the other railwaymen.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

More Funds Needed for British Expedition.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The committee of the British Antarctic Expedition makes an urgent appeal for fifteen thousand pounds to defray unforeseen expenses due to the extensive damage done to the "Terra Nova" by storms, and to enable Captain Scott to meet the competition of the Amundsen Expedition.

SYDNEY, Nov. 20.

The Japanese Antarctic expedition is here on board the "Kainanmaru". The attempt to reach the South Polar continent was unsuccessful, but the expedition may be sent again with a larger company and equipment.

FRENCH VITAL STATISTICS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The deaths in France during the first half of 1911 exceeded the births by 18,279, compared with an excess of 21,189 births over deaths in the first half of 1910.

POST OFFICE WAGES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

At a meeting of South of Scotland postal officers at Carlisle, a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the Government's announcement of the intention to defer enquiry into Post Office wages until 1913.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL AT HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires the following results of the League Football matches played to-day on the grounds of the first mentioned teams in each case:—

DIVISION I.

Woolwich Arsenal	3	Sunderland	0
Aston Villa	2	Tottenham Hotspur	2
Bolton Wanderers	4	Sheffield Wednesday	2
Bradford City	1	Blackburn Rovers	0
Liverpool	3	Manchester United	2
Manchester City	0	Westbromwich Albion	2
Newcastle United	3	Notts County	2
Oldham Athletic	2	Bury	0
Preston North End	2	Everton	1
Sheffield United	1	Middlesborough	1

DIVISION II.

Clapton Orient	2	Birmingham	0
Chelsea	3	Huddersfield	1
Leeds City	0	Fulham	2
Wolverhampton Wanderers	1	Bradford	1
Burnley	4	Bristol City	2
Leicester Fosse	0	Barnsley	0
Notts Forest	2	Blackpool	1

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Change in Commissioned Grades.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The *Gazette of India* publishes the following Royal Warrant:—

Whereas we have deemed it expedient to alter the rank and designation of the senior officers of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, our will and pleasure is that our warrant of 12th March 1894 be hereby cancelled and the commissioned grades in the Indian subordinate Medical Department shall hereafter be as follows:—

1. Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.
2. Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain.
3. Senior Assistant Surgeon with the Honorary rank of Major.

Promotions to the grade of Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant or Captain shall be made according to the regulations governing such promotion.

Promotion to the grade of Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of major, shall not ordinarily be made until after fifteen years' service in the commissioned grade. Senior Assistant Surgeons shall enjoy the precedence and other advantages attaching to their honorary military rank. They shall have authority under medical officers to command members of their own department, hospital attendants, paints, patients in military hospitals, and such warrant-officers, non-commissioned officers and men as may be attached thereto (without their own officers) for hospital duty.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

The Governor of Tengyueh who escaped when the town fell into the hands of the rebels is now a fugitive at Bhamo under the protection of the Deputy Commissioner.

A telegram from Bhamo to-day reports that the British Consul of Tengyueh has returned to his station and Tengyueh is quiet and foreigners' quarters are sealed and guarded. The Chinese in Bhamo have received the news that Log Ling town which is three days' journey from Tengyueh has fallen into the hands of the rebels.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VOYAGE.

Meeting with Sultan's Son at Port Said.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 20.

Zia-ed-Din, the eldest son of the Sultan, who is to greet the King and Queen, arrived here yesterday, and was received by British and Egyptian guards of honour. He will to-day proceed to Port Said with the Khedive on board the latter's yacht.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from Cairo, states that Lord Kitchener and other prominent officials will start for Port Said to-day.

DELHI DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DELHI DURBAR, Nov. 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Amphitheatre with the President, Delhi Durbar Committee, this morning, and in the afternoon listened to the massed bands on the Polo ground.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

New Bills to be Introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

The Imperial Legislative Council will meet in Calcutta on 10th January, and will sit from day to day to deal with the pending Bills. Among these are the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill, the Special Marriage Bill, the Elementary Education Bill, the Wakf Bill, the Lunacy Bill, the Post Office Bill, the General Delegation Bill, the White Phosphorus Bill, the C. P. Excise Bill, the Life Insurance Bill, the Provident Societies Bill and the Stamp Bill. All these measures are now under circulation and opinions are being received.

Some of these, particularly the life Insurance Bill and the Provident Societies Bill, were circulated so late in the season that the Government may not find it possible to rush through these measures during the Calcutta session. The Select Committee on the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill will be reconstituted and three non-official Bills will be ready for further advancement.

The Post Office, the Delegation, the Lunacy, the Stamp and the Excise Bills will be ready for the Committee stages and it is difficult to anticipate the feature of the White Phosphorus Bill. Mr. Armstrong, representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, strongly opposed the Bill on its introduction. Among the new measures a small Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Court Act and a Bill for the Protection of Wild Birds are ready for introduction. The Criminal Procedure Code Bill may be ready for introduction towards the close of the Calcutta sessions. A Bill to amend the Indian Telegraph Act is under consideration. The Government of India have also made considerable progress with a comprehensive Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act and the opportunity may be taken in Calcutta to place this measure before the Council. The Bill will be on the lines of the English Act. The Hon. Messrs. Ali Imam and Vincent are now in active communication with other departments to formulate the complete programme, but the details will not be ready till the Government reassembles in Calcutta next month.

There will be some changes in the personnel of the Council. Mr. Carr, C. S., will replace Mr. Andrews, the official representative of the Madras Government and Mr. Arthur, C. S., will succeed Mr. Quin for Bombay, Mr. Freemantle, C.S., will rejoin the Council as the Co-operative Credit expert resigns his position as an additional member of the Council.

HYDERABAD WATER SUPPLY.

New Tanks Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 20.

Mr. A. D Younghusband, Commissioner in Sind, opened the new Hyderabad Waterworks tanks at Gidu Bander on Saturday evening.

In the course of a long interesting report on the history of the Hyderabad waterworks Rao Bahadur Balchand Dayaram, President of the Hyderabad Municipality, stated that the first scheme adopted by the Municipality was the one drawn up by Mr. Robert Brunton in 1870. It consisted of an arrangement to raise water from the Indus into two settling tanks and conveying it to the Hyderabad plateau by gravitation to be supplied to the population. The fire at the Collector's Kutcherry prominently brought out the defectiveness of the supply and the Commissioner in Sind in forwarding a report to the Bombay Government suggested over-hauling of the whole system. The suggestion was approved and the works were thoroughly inspected by Mr. Visvessarya, Sanitary Engineer, who drew up a complete Improvement Scheme at a cost of nearly four lakhs. For the normal increase in population the Municipality took the more urgent portion of Mr. Visvesaraya's programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,40,870. Mr. Nazareth, Executive Engineer, Central Hyderabad Canals, took up plans and estimates of the project and completed them in 1908 when his report was adopted by the Municipality and the financial proposals were approved by the Bombay Government in 1909 and the execution of that part of the scheme which is now finished was commenced in September 1910. Mr. Balchund paid tribute to the care and attention bestowed on the works by Mr. Nazareth, Executive Engineer, Mr. Dayabhai, Supervisor, and Mr. Natu, Overseer, on behalf of the Municipality thanked Mr. Visvesaraya and Mr. Spratt, former Collector and President of the Municipality.

The Commissioner in Sind congratulated the Municipality on the successful accomplishment of one of the most important and pressing of the many big tasks which lay before it. He fully endorsed the President's acknowledgments of services of all those officers, both of the Government and of the Municipality, who contributed to this happy result, but he added one more name to the list—that of Rao Bahadur Balchand himself. In the beginning he was Vice-President and afterwards as President of the Municipality he has been intimately associated with the scheme from the first to last and it was his energy and perseverence which have been mainly instrumental in pushing it through the Municipality. Their only hope of decent and efficient administration lay in supporting him loyally and consistently. That was the most elementary lesson of self-government. At the conclusion of the speech the visitors walked up the new tank embankment. The Commissioner then opened the lock with a massive silver key presented to him and turned the sluice of the water wheel which let water out from one of the tanks into the outlet conduit, thus sending the water into the city from the new tanks.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Trying Wet Weather.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SADYA, Nov. 20.

A most uncomfortable night was experienced by the force last night—a night of almost unrelieved rain which was of a very searching character penetrating through grass shelters and waterproof sheets. The only chance of even keeping moderately dry is to retire to bed partly clad, to collect around you all you want to keep dry and then put a waterproof sheet over all. It may be stuffy: something may get wet, but in the morning you emerge with something comparatively dry to wear. The constant fall of water on a waterproof sheet reminds one of the water torture practised in the Middle Ages. The camp is a dreary quagmire tenanted by weary men in rain sodden garb trying to make the best of it. A campaign is never a bed of roses and the bush of warfare is seldom fraught with brilliant exploits. There are moments, it is true, when the accomplishment of some arduous task may gladden the hearts of officers and men, but as a rule the daily round is devoid of excitement and the veriest fireator is often considering how he can best satisfy his hunger and secure a dry place to sleep in. His daily duties fill his file; the comforts of civilisation are far away; there are no bright eyes to distract him and the glamour of soldiering is absent.

Fatigue and diafort may wring from him the cry, it is the limit; but then the limit is often exceeded. A sudden onslaught on the enemy may stir his blood, but more often he appears to be taking a lot of unnecessary precautions, but it is the wealth of precautions which preludes any possibility of disaster. In war nothing must be left to chance. The iron has entered his soul and it does not occur to him to question any order given to him. So he wore on from day to-day; and such active service is a test of discipline and training, where both will be taxed to the uttermost. Only a high standard of training can cope with every eventuality. Yesterday on account of the weather operations were suspended. To-day an hour's sunshine has been experienced and the parties are out roads making. Some rain fell in the night, the weather stituation has by must perforce no means cleared and the advance has delayed.

As I have previously pointed out the rainfall of Assam has always been one of the greatest obstacles towards the opening up of the country. The difference in the appearance of forests makes us hope that we have passed the region where the rain clouds burst and are getting into a drier and less fertile country. The migratory nature of the cultivation favours this theory. Cultivating there for possibly four years and working the ground out so to speak he then moves on to another uncleared patch. As we see more of his cultivation his methods of growing cotton will prove interesting. The rice grown by the Abors is of a very good quality and the dhan (unhusked rice) is stored in granaries and pounded as required. They sow in May, June and July and harvest in September and November which last them for the year. Apparently unlike the Nagas they do not cultivate in terrace. The distance that the villages of the former people are from the crops has probably given origin to this form of cultivation and may have the effect of wedding them to their lands. The palm growers make use of a rope to lower and raise themselves on the trunk of the tree. The object of the Abors in cutting the trees at this height is to enable them to grow chillies or pan on the trunks.

Mr. Ballantine, A. P. O., Sadya, has arrived bringing two Gams (headmen) from Damroh. They protest their innocence of any complicity in the recent outrage. It will be remembered that the expedition of 1894 was undertaken against Damroh, the chief village of the Padam Abors.

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

The General Officer Commanding Abor expedition telegraphs from Renging on November 18th that four parties were sent out to search the country to the north and two to the south. No opposition was met with. Recent rain has caused certain amount of fever but health on the whole is good. Captain Hutchison is doing very well. The weather is fine.

The General Officer commanding telegraphs from the Egar River Camp on November 19th that the main Column marched from Renging that morning. Just beyond the Egar stream the road was found to be barred by an occupied stockade and a stone shoot. One company of 1-8 Gurkha Rifles worked round the flank and the position was captured without loss. An Abor guide was wounded by a gunshot and there were several slight contusions from rocks. Four dead Abors were found in the stockade and signs of others having been hit. The main Column is now camped on the Egar stream. The captured stockade is being held by a picquet. The road from the Yernu stream forward to the Egar stream will be difficult to align as the hill between the two streams is very steep. The Sirpo River Camp has been evacuated its garrison moving forward to Renging. The weather remains fine.

ANGLO-INDIAN SCHEME OF EMIGRATION.

South Australia's Action Resented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

The scheme of emigration of Anglo-Indians to Australia having fallen through, a meeting was held on the 18th instant when the Madras Emigration Secretary, the Revd. Norman Bennett, met a number of applicants to discuss the position that has arisen through the South Australian Government having declined to go on with the scheme. The meeting felt that a very thorough injustice was done by the acceptance of Mr. Place's statements without reference to those in India who might be in a position to rebut Mr. Place's statement. Several applicants stated what preparations they had made to emigrate and expenses already incurred by them. It was decided to petition His Excellency the Governor of Madras asking the Government to intervene in the matter and a letter will be forwarded in due course.

BANK OF BURMA FAILURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

The Directors of the Bank of Burma have issued a notice to the shareholders that a meeting will be held on the 2nd December. Besides a resolution in favour of liquidation, a motion will be proposed appointing Messrs. Craig Gardner and Harris liquidators.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

LORD HALDANE AND NATIONAL RESERVE.

Viscount Haldane, speaking at the distribution of badges to the Hackney section of the National Reserve, at the King's Hall, Lower Clapton-road, said that the National Reserve was part of the great new organisation which was being brought into being for the sake of the State and for the defence of the country. Heaven forbid that we should ever have to go to war, but if we did our only security would be that we should be in a position to appeal to the whole nation, and that was why the National Reserve had come forward. They all knew what the Army was, and behind the Army was the Special Reserve, to repair the wastage of war. Then there was the Territorial Army, primarily for home defence. But the Regular forces required something more behind them than the Territorials. The latter might become exhausted, and they might want that infusion of tried veterans which made such a difference to the citizen forces. It was like putting the cream into the tea. The purport of the National Reserve was to meet these things. Hitherto the old soldier had been left to follow a civilian life. They wished now to recognise him, honour him, and feel they had still a servant of the State full of that patriotism which led him to fight for his country before. Some of these men were still comparatively young and were still willing to enter into an engagement that if they were required to strengthen the forces of home defence they would come to our rescue. It was not possible to give military uniforms and military equipment except in exchange for some kind of engagement or other. What was proposed was that those who cared to undertake that obligation should have their uniforms and rifles and everything else. Many men, however, said that they had wives and children, and could not take an engagement, but when the time came they would be willing to help. Other men there were who said that they were unfitted for camp life, but would render service when the time came in defending positions, which was perhaps work of a more sedentary kind than that of the younger men, but it was fighting work all the same. The fourth class was composed of men who had fought for their country, but were "silvered o'er with the hand of time," who were no longer able to fight. But they could do their part by training young recruits, and would teach the young idea how to shoot, and a place would be found for them. Although they could not be in the fighting line, they could give their moral support and the benefit of their experience. Continuing, Lord Haldane said that he hoped that this week the new regulations governing the force would be issued, and in that force he was sure there was some of the finest fighting material in the world.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons, Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for War, replying to questions addressed to him, made a statement as to the provision of aeroplanes for the British Army. He indicated that financial encouragement is to be held out to officers to qualify as aviators, and foreshadowed considerable additions to the number of military flying-machines at an early date.

Mr. Sandys (U.) raised the question. On July 18, he said, Colonel Seely outlined the intentions of the Government with regard to military aviation. A further statement from him would now be welcome. Much light had been thrown on the subject by the military manœuvres on the eastern frontier of France, which he (Mr. Sandys) had followed. The impression these left upon the ordinary observer was that the aeroplane was destined to play a very important part in military operations. Information could be obtained by aeroplane reconnaissance which it would be impossible to gain in any other way in military operations. It was made obvious that any army which in the future went into the field inadequately provided with an efficiently trained air corps and machines of the best type was taking very serious risk indeed. Recently the right hon. gentleman had made a statement on the subject which was unsatisfactory. It was highly desirable that more official encouragement should be given in regard to aviation. The encouragement given by the French Government had greatly helped in enabling France to take the front rank in the matter, and he hoped the most recent statement made by the Under-Secretary for War did not indicate a change of policy.

Colonel Seely said: It would be quite erroneous to suppose that we are going back on the policy I announced in July. We are going forward. We are determined to bring this country up to a proper—indeed, to a high—standard in matters of military aviation. (Hear, hear.)

Almost immediately we shall issue the terms under which officers will be able to obtain the position of Army airmen. Any officer who passes the test and obtains the Aero Club certificate (for which he must attend and pay for aviation classes) will in future, receive £75. After he has obtained the certificate, he will be attached to the Army Air Battalion to undergo a course of instruction in military aviation, in those branches of aviation which are of special value for military purposes—making out ground from a height, steering a course in the air by the stars or compass, and drawing an accurate map of what the airman has seen. Then the officer will become an Army airman, and will be so described in the Army List. Those officers who have already joined the Air Battalion will receive an extra £25.

"REFRESHER" COURSE.

After the Army airman has passed all the tests, it is proposed that he should be attached to the Air Battalion periodically for "refresher" courses. From what I have been able to ascertain about flying, I should think these refresher courses would have to be very frequent, in order that they might continue to be able to master this most difficult art. With regard to the number of aeroplanes, it appears that we have far too few. Undoubtedly we have, but the comparison is with France, which is far ahead of the rest of the world. We have all along hung back, because we wanted to obtain the most useful type. We thought we could afford to wait until we could arrive at a better decision as to what was the best type of aeroplane for the Army. We have at present in the various stages nineteen aeroplanes, but I must admit that one is broken beyond repair and one is quite out of date. (Laughter.) We have been trying all the different types. We have eleven types, seven of which are biplanes and four monoplanes. We have learnt most useful lessons from these different types of airships, and we are now engaged in testing some of the more speedy monoplanes. We are arriving at a point when we think we see our way to choose what is the best type, first for teaching people to fly, and secondly for the purpose of war should war unfortunately break out. As soon as the moment for choice comes—and it will come very soon—we propose to purchase an adequate number of aeroplanes, on which a large number of officers who, no doubt, will be forthcoming, will be able to fly. Army flying is different from civilian flying, and, for war purposes, it is necessary to have a machine for two men, one to steer and the other to observe. Therefore we want a very special type of Army aeroplane. The specifications for the prizes for the Army aeroplane are now practically complete. The only points remaining to be decided are, not only the total amount, but, what is more important, the distribution of the prize-money. I hope that before the end of the present year, we shall be able to announce the prize which the War Office and the Admiralty propose to offer for an Army and Navy, aeroplane.

AERIAL SCOUTING.

In conclusion, the Government fully recognise the immense importance of aerial scouting in war. It has passed beyond conjecture now as to whether aeroplanes can or cannot ascend in all reasonable weathers and observe large numbers of troops. Further, it is vital for any country that has an army to have an aeroplane survey. Both the War Office and the Admiralty have realised the importance of these things, and are working together to provide a really efficient scouting service. The Government will take every step to put the country on a proper footing in regard to this important subject. (Cheers.)

Colonel Yate (U.) asked the Government whether it would not be possible, in view of the heavy expenses of learning to fly, to increase the sum of £75 to be granted to each officer. He would like to know what was considered by the Government to be an adequate number of aeroplanes. Colonel Seely said the present number of nineteen aeroplanes possessed by the Government would be greatly raised; but he could not give the exact total. They proposed to train at least 100 officers, and non-commissioned officers and men of other ranks would also be trained. Sir H. Dalziel (R.) urged the Government to do their utmost to encourage civilian flyers, and to make it easy for them to give their services to their own country. At the present time they were being tempted by three or four foreign countries, and they should be allowed to offer their services to their own land first.

FRENCH BOY SCOUTS.

After months of hesitation it has been decided to form a corps of Boy Scouts in France. The doings of General Baden-Powell, the universal regard shown to the "knights of the bare knees," and the recent visits of patrols to Rouen and Boulogne produced a profound respect on the French mind, and on all hands there have been expressions of a desire to emulate General Baden-Powell in France. The question of organisation caused some delay, but this morning the main difficulties were overcome and the Boy Scouts who cleared the grounds of the White City and his Dutch brother, who helps to police the flying grounds in Holland are to have their counterpart in France. The regulations allow for the recruiting of all lads between the ages of eleven and nineteen in patrols of from five to twenty commanded by a Scout master elected by the patrol. The "League of National Education," which is responsible for the movement proclaims that the organisation has no special political or religious tendency but exists to show respect for all existing institutions, to give the nation the sentiment of its true force and confidence in its destiny. It also hopes to restore the idea of discipline and authority, and the sense of individual responsibility. Every member of the league pledges himself never to speak ill of his country, and always to observe as a rule, especially before foreigners, to be silent about evil, say little about what is mediocre, and praise the good. A badge is presented to each member. It bears the initials "R. F." (Republique Francaise), which all are asked to interpret as "R," "reflechi, robuste, rapide" (resolute, robust, and rapid); and "F," "franc, fidele, fier" (frank, loyal, and upright). The league is controlled by a committee of 25, with whom the provisional delegates will be associated, and it intends to publish a special periodical. Simultaneously with the organisation of the French corps efforts are being made to found two or three patrols of English and American youths in Paris to be affiliated with the English organisation.

RELIGION IN THE ARMY.

There is a notable movement in the Army which aims, by capturing the interests of the men on every side of life, to raise their social status and improve their moral well-being. A popular innovation, which has contributed greatly to the soldier's social enjoyment, was the establishment by the Church of England Men's Society within the area of the barracks of little halls for religious and social purposes, where a soldier, who formerly had to go some distance to the town in search of amusement, is enabled to enjoy his billiards, games, and concerts amongst his comrades. Temperance canteens are run in the soldiers' homes, the whole of whose profits are devoted to building new homes. The soldier may attend technical schools and evening classes, where he is taught French and German free. In such fashion an earnest endeavour is being made to improve the soldier's social lot. But an interest in religious matters is more difficult to stimulate. Soldiers are so isolated, it has been said, that a general tendency towards irreligion becomes manifest in them. A movement to combat this tendency by informal lectures and talks on religious topics has just been initiated by the Revd. A. J. Waldron, vicar of Brixton, who delivered to some six hundred recruits at Aldershot, an address entitled "What is Christianity?"; and his reception has sent him back full of enthusiasm about the new departure.

"The Tommies thoroughly appreciated it," said Mr. Waldron to a representative on his return, "and the scheme worked admirably. We opened the meeting with the Lord's Prayer, but there was none of the stiffness of the Church atmosphere; everything was perfectly informal. The men came to the meeting in undress uniform and smoked their pipes, and we had a free-and-easy gathering. The soldier has not many advantages, but we want to cultivate them to the full. The tone of the Army is improving, and the men who join are better educated, and many of them take a keen interest in religion, as is evidenced by the eager discussions in the barrack-room after parade service. This initial experiment is an endeavour to get hold of the younger men and lead them to take an intelligent interest in religious questions not from the point of view of the parade service, which is good on the whole, but by short, bright, straight, manly, talks, free from too much ceremony. That the men like it is my experience, and, though there was a little shyness visible at question time, it was eventually overcome, and some very intelligent questions were asked concerning recent discoveries, in the Bible, which had formed part of my discourse. "I was particularly struck with the exceptionally fine calibre of the Army chaplains; they are splendid, upstanding fellows, every inch men. I have never seen a better type of parson in my life; they are the men that command the respect of the men whose spiritual welfare they have in their care."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 18.

Plague here is now at its worst. It is ostensibly pleus resignation to leave oneself in the hands of destiny; but no rational being in spite of his belief in fatalism would despise the help that science and medicine might render. The vast majority of people are still averse to inoculation and unwillingly put misconstructions on the good intentions of Government. If they care to halt they would do well to reflect that out of over 93 thousand people inoculated in the Central Provinces hardly 40 were attacked with plague. In the official statement issued by the Plague Commissioner of the Hyderabad City and its suburbs, it is shown that within the past ten weeks there were nearly 2,300 attacks and over 2,000 deaths. But heavy as the death roll reads, it would be heavier still if the police and municipality got scent of suppressed cases. If inoculation is objected to by the populace, the fiat must go forth that all "suspects" who have not been inoculated and who show symptoms of plague will be forced into the segregation camps and will not be permitted to travel out of the city and suburbs.

It has just been notified in the Residency orders that Thursday, the 7th December, the date appointed for the State Entery of their Majesties into Delhi, and Tuesday, the 12th December, the date appointed for the Imperial Darbar, will be observed as public holidays in the areas under the Resident's control, and that, subject to the despatch of urgent business all the Government offices under the Resident's administration at Hyderatad, Secunderabad, Bolaram and Aurungabad, except those which must remain open for the proper transaction of commercial business, will be closed upon the dates intervening between the State entry of Their Majesties into Delhi and the celebration of the Imperial Darbar, namely the 8th to the 11th December, inclusive.

The Nizam's departure for Delhi is fixed for the 23rd instant. His Highness' Special Train will include his own Bogie Saloons and a Dholpur Bogie Saloon, H. E. the Minister's Bogie Saloon, three four-wheeled Saloon of His Highness, four first class carriages, one second class carriage, two third class carriages and a kitchen.

The special for H. H. the Nizam's Government guests will leave at 22-10 on the 20th instant, stopping for about half an hour at the Begumpett station to take in guests from Secunderabad and Bolaram proceeding to Delhi.

BREEDING OF MERINO LAMBS IN KULU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

Experiments recently have been carried out in Kulu with the object of improving the fleeces of indigenous sheep by cross breeding with merino rams. Some 25 merino rams were imported last year, but of these only ten have survived. However among about 100 lambs born, the percentage of loss has been very small and the young stock are reported to be hardy and promise to give very good wool. Merino rams have been imported previously into H

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

Tripoli Massacres.

ITALIAN BARBARITIES.

London, Nov. 4.

Accusations and counter accusations continue to be launched in respect to the reported barbarous massacres in Tripoli by Italian troops.

Reports from Rome state Italian officers declare that the Arabs killed many of the Italians wounded in recent engagements, stripped the corpses naked, and cut off their fingers in order to more easily secure their rings.

Another telegram which reached Turin by way of the French frontier, describes cold-blooded executions by Italian Courts-martial. In one instance an Arab and his wife, condemned for being in possession of arms, were shot together, facing death calmly, and holding each other hands.

The correspondent adds: "Our soldiers are drunk with the lust for vengeance and their officers are obliged to exercise their authority to the utmost for the restriction of military executions."

London, Nov. 4.

A despatch from Tripoli, which has reached Europe vis Tunis, reports horrible Italian barbarities on the authority of Lieut. Harold Montagu, an Englishman serving with the Turkish troops.

Lieutenant Montagu saw the corpses of hundreds of Arab women and children, who had been massacred and mutilated by the Italians in revenge for the heavy losses they sustained in a recent battle.

Rome, Nov. 6.

An Italian message to the Powers states that the continuous success of the Italian arms in Tripoli render resistance useless, and if peace be signed it will enable Italy to pursue her policy which is inspired by interest in the maintenance of the status quo in the Balkans, of which the consolidation of Turkey is an essential factor.

General Caneva, in an interview accorded a Press representative at Tripoli City, yesterday, denied the charges of cruelty and massacre that had been laid against his troops. He accused the Turks of having stripped Italian soldiers naked, and of having mutilated their bodies in a shockingly disgusting manner.

The foreign attaches in Tripoli inspected the Italian entrenchments in the suburbs of the capital on Saturday, and it is said that they eulogised the bearing of the troops, and the measures taken for the defence of the city.

It is semi-officially announced that General Frugoni, Commander of the first Army Corps, is proceeding to Tripoli as the Government is determined to carry the war to a finish with the utmost energy. He will supersede General Caneva, who will become Governor of Tripoli.

An Italian cruiser sank the Turkish transport Akabah in the Red Sea yesterday. The majority of the transport's crew were rescued.

London, Nov. 6.

Reuter's correspondent in Tripoli reached Malta yesterday, and issued a sworn statement, countersigned by the correspondents for the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Mirror," at the request of the British Consul at Tripoli City. In this he declares:—"Until October 23, the Italians treated the Arabs kindly, and the bersaglieri rightly shot the Arabs in the south-eastern portion of the oasis. Afterwards, however, General Caneva ordered that all Arabs caught with arms in their possession in the oasis should be shot, but on finding that the Arabs were hiding their arms he changed the order to 'shoot all who are reasonably suspected of bearing arms.' Bodies of excited soldiers, often without officers, scoured the oasis for four days and shot the Arabs indiscriminately, regardless of whether or not they had taken part in the treacherous attack upon the bersaglieri."

"Several parties of 50 and 60 Arabs (men and boys) were collected, with their hands tied behind them and marched to vacant places, where they were shot without trial. Others were shot down while they were working in their gardens, and more were bayonet teddor clubbed to death with the butt ends of rifles.

"On the fourth day after the so-called insurrection, an Italian detachment met three unarmed Arabs, obviously men of property, and shot them without a word of explanation.

"The Turks engaged in the battles of October 23 and 26 did not number more than 2,000, and yet they inflicted upon the Italian losses to the number of at least 1,000 men. The Italian line was broken on the 26th in two places by less than 200 Arabs, who rushed the 84th Regiment at dawn and gained the cover of the oasis. One hundred dismounted Italian cavalry saved the situation by a charge in which they killed the majority of the Arabs. Thirty of the Arabs, however, held a position for three days until they were blown up by mines.

General Caneva became so alarmed at the turn of events that he abandoned the outer works, including the Turkish fort of Mesri, and his army worked feverishly to render the inner positions impregnable by throwing up entrenchments and erecting barbed wire entanglements. The Turks and Arabs are now holding the oasis, where they have ample food and where the orchards and gardens afford natural defences. The position is an ideal one from which to harass the Italian lines. The Turkish advanced artillery on October 26 dropped a shell into General Caneva's headquarters. The Italians have been driven to a point from which they cannot retire except by way of the sea and they have passed from a state of greatest elation to one of deepest depression. They have to contend against sandstorms in the day time and soaking rains in the night, and many of them are suffering from cholera. If the correspondents in Tripoli attempt to state the facts in their reports they will be immediately expelled.

He asserts that the correspondents for the New York "World" and the Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" were so disgusted with the action of the Italians in the oasis that they handed their passes back to General Caneva and refused to have any further dealings with his army.

The New York "World" correspondent, in a report, violently attacks General Caneva, who is, he alleges, never outside a bomb-proof shelter. The Arab, the correspondent adds, did not mutilate the corpses of Italian soldiers until after the massacres in the oasis.

Other persons recently arrived at Malta from Tripoli, state that a reign of terror exists in the city, and that house to house searches for Arabs continue. Summary punishment is, they affirm, meted out upon the slightest pretence, and batches of 50 prisoners are frequently executed after a minute's trial before a tribunal of officers.

The "Standard's" correspondent in Tripoli estimates that the attackers in the battle of October 26, numbered 8,000 Turks and 16,000 Arabs, and that the Italians lost 5,000 men, including two battalions that surrendered.

China's Upheaval.

THE HANKOW FIRE.

Pekin, Nov. 6.

The damage caused by the fires started by the Imperial troops at Hankow last Monday, amounted to £5,000,000. Further fires broke out in the city on Thursday, when an area two miles long by half a mile wide was devastated. The Blind Boys Asylum and the Wesleyan Mission had remarkable escapes from the flames.

Wu Tung Fang, formerly Chinese Ambassador at Washington, has joined the revolutionaries. The cities of Suchau, Hangchow, and Wusung have thrown in their lot with the rebels and it is probable that Taku and Tientsin will follow their example.

Many attacks have been made upon Yuan Shih-Kai and the National Assembly by provincial leaders, who accuse them of having arrogated to themselves excessive powers.

In the capture of the Kiang-nan arsenal by the rebels at Shanghai six men were killed and 10 others were wounded in consequence of the rebels dynamiting the gates which the loyalists defended in order to cover the escape of the director of the arsenal. The revolutionaries are distributing new rifles to all comers on condition that the latter wear the rebel badge.

An Edict issued yesterday, appeals for concord among the Chinese and Manchus, and approves of Yuan Shih Kai's action in temporarily suspending hostilities. It directs the National Assembly to hold a general Parliamentary election, and it agrees to the recognition of the rebels as a political party.

NAVAL PRIZES BILL.

London, Nov. 4.

In the House of Commons yesterday, the Naval Prize, Bill was carried through Committee to the reporting stage. An amendment was proposed by the Opposition to make the International tribunal which will decide on disputed seizures, smaller than was proposed by the Bill, with the view to eliminating from representation in the Court some of the minor countries.

Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, strongly opposed the amendment, declaring that the members of an International Prize Court must be drawn from a wide area if it were intended that the decisions of the Court should command assent.

Mr. Falle (Unionist) member for Portsmouth, complained that the London Convention had ignored the Overseas Dominions.

The amendment was rejected, but Sir A. J. Simon, the Solicitor-General, accepted another amendment to omit a sub-section of clause 23, lest it should exclude the Overseas Dominions from acting as jurists in the Prize Court.

CRICKETERS AND INSURANCE.

London, Nov. 4.

County Cricket Clubs are expressing concern concerning the operation of the National Insurance Bill in respect to their salaried bowlers and players.

The committee of the Lancashire County Cricket Club has requested the Marylebone Cricket Club as the premier cricket authority of England to endeavour to secure, such an amendment of Mr. Lloyd George's Bill as will exempt cricket clubs from the compulsory insurance of players.

HOME RULE.

London, Nov. 5.

Mr. John Redmond, Leader of the Nationalist Party, addressed a demonstration at Rawtenstall (in Lancashire) yesterday. Ireland, he said, asked only for a subordinate Parliament and she was willing for a subordinate Parliament should remain unimpaired to curb any tendency on the part of the new body to abuse its powers. Irishmen would prefer to have representation in the Imperial Parliament in numbers to be decided upon by England's own wisdom. Mr. Lewis Horcourt (Secretary of State for the Colonies) presided over the demonstration.

NEW RAJA OF BANSDA.

Installation Ceremony Performed.

A Correspondent informs us that the Installation ceremony of the Raja Saheb Indrasinhji of Bansda took place at Bansda last week, with great pomp and splendour. The Political Agent of Surat, Mr. Anderson, with Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Green, Assistant Collector, and many others attended at the ceremony. The Raja Saheb of Dharampore, as well as the Raja Saheb of Sayla, who have had a relationship with the Royal House of Bansda had also were present with a large retinues and many other princes were represented on the occasion. The ceremony was fixed for the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., and a large mandas handsomely decorated was erected near the Palace to accommodate the vast number of visitors. The new Raja, accompanied by the Political Agent, Mr. Anderson, drove up to the Mandap and were accommodated in special chairs placed on a dais.

Mr. Anderson in his speech eulogised the many good traits in the character of the late Raja Saheb Pratapsinji, who was a model ruler, economical, far-seeing and wise. The Agent deprecated in strong terms the lavish expenditure of rulers in Native States, and advised the young prince to copy his late father in this and other matters. He said that the British Government would protect them from outside invasion and revolt, but for internal administration and the love of his people the Raja himself must win the affections of his ryot. The Political Agent, on behalf of the Government of India then installed the Raja on his throne.

The Raja on rising to respond, was loudly cheered He said that his one aim in life would be to do good to the people whom Providence has placed under his special charge. He was much obliged to the Political Agent for the manner in which he had eulogised the good traits of character of his late father, in whose footsteps he was determined to follow.

The Raja was then given some Nazrana and "Poshak" by the Political Agent on behalf of the British Government, after which the Political Agent garlanded him. After "pan-supari" and flowers had been distributed, "Nazars" and "Poshaks" were given to the new Raja by many relatives and friends.

At night, a grand banquet was given to the Political Agent, and to other noted visitors, by the Baja Saheb, when loyal toasts were drunk.

It may be interesting to note that the State of Bansda comprises an area of 215 square miles, with a population of 44,000 souls and an income of 4 lakhs of rupees per annum. Bansda the capital of the state is about 21 miles removed from the railway station of Billimora on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. line. A good road leads from the Railway station to the capital. The road is so throughly looked after that motor cars take one from Billimora to Bansda in less than two hours.

The young Raja has as his Dewan Mr. Pairozsha N. Billimoria, solicitor, who had previously held high offices, in the Revenue Department of the Baroda State, and it was through his activity and perfect supervision, together with the able conduct of the affairs by the Raja Saheb himself, that the Installation ceremony passed off quietly and well.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Bombay Detachment were placed in the following positions in the prize lists for matches I and II for the month of October all being of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles:—

Match I—500 Yards.—Cr. Sergt. P. R. Soundy, tie for 1st place; Cy. R. Collyer, 7; Lieut. C. M. Ward, 13; Cy. G. Collyer, 20; Vol. H. P. T. Lattey, 24; Vol. S. Columbine, 27.

Match II—800 Yards.—C. R. Collyer, 18 and Lieut. C. M. Ward, 20.

Matches III and IV for November were fired on Sunday 19th inst. on the B. V. R. Range at Ghat Kopar, and will be open on Wednesday 29th inst. by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6.10 a.m. for those members, who were unable to attend on Sunday 19th.

A possible was obtained in Match IV at 900 yards by Cr. Sergt. Gidney B.V.R.

Rivett Carnac Competition.—In view of the fact that many Volunteers of all ranks will shortly be absent from their Stations with the Volunteer Contingent, the Council notify that this match may be fired on any day from 15th to the 28th February 1912.

INDO-TRANSVAAL COMPETITION.

The team of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles fired for the above competition at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 19th instant with the following result:—

		600 yds.	800 yds.	300 yds. (rapid)	Tl.
Cyclist Lee Smith	...	28	32	33	93
Vol. H. P. T. Lattey	...	30	33	30	93
Cyclist R. Collyer	...	32	32	29	93
Cyclist G. Collyer	...	29	29	33	91
Cr. Sergt. P. R. Soundy	...	30	34	27	91
Cr. Sergt. F. T. Gidney	...	30	27	33	90
Corpl. M. Gindellm	...	31	29	29	89
Sergt. S. Varnon	...	27	31	28	86
Lieut. C. M. Ward	...	29	31	24	84
Vol. S. B. Columbine	...	28	30	20	78
Totals	...	294	308	286	888

The winning score of 1910 in this competition was obtained by the Simla Vol. Rifles with 941 points, the second place was secured by a Transvaal Team with 898 points.

The many friends of Mr. J. S. Campbell, C. S. I., C. I. E., will greatly regret to hear that on the very day after his return to England recently he was so unfortunate as to meet with a severe shooting accident which has entailed the loss of his left reve.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Improvement Trust Road Scheme.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

Discussion was resumed on the proposition of Mr. Baptista and the amendment proposed thereto by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in connection with the report of the committee regarding the Improvement Trust's Scheme of constructing a wide road from Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road. The original proposition of Mr. Baptista was as under: "That the draft representation to Government regarding the Improvement Trust's Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Street Scheme No. 37 submitted by the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 1479, dated the 15th June, 1910, be approved and adopted, and the President be requested to address Government accordingly. That with reference to their letters, Mr. H. Sulleman Abdul Wahed and other members of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the Memons of Bombay, Messrs Thakurdass & Co., Solicitors, and the Hon'ble Mr Munmohundass Ramji, President of a meeting of the Native Merchants and Ratepayers and residents of the Municipal Ward B. be respectively informed of the action taken."

The draft representation has been published in a previous issue.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim's amendment was as follows:—

"That with reference to Government letter, General Department No. 5239, dated the 30th August, 1911, the President be requested to address Government in the following terms:—(1) That in view of —(a) the grant of Rs. 50 lakhs made by Government towards the resources of the Improvement Trust; (b) the contribution of Rs. 32 lakhs by the promised foregoing of 3 per cent. interest on the Schedules C and E lands and (c) the further financial assistance for the purpose of carrying out additional Improvement schemes promised in the shape of a small duty on the export of cotton, with a share of the cotton excise duty or in some form independent of any further liability upon the ratepayers and residents of the City; the Corporation approve of the Improvement Trust running a wide road between Crawford Market and Sandhurst Road. (2) That in view of—(a) he contemplated wide road in continuation of Queen's road via Chunam Kiln Road, Gilder Street to Lal Bagh, and (b) the proposed extension of Frere Road vis Mazagon to Kala Chowki and Lal, bagh: the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the proposed road between Crawford Market and Sandhurst Road should not be of greater width than 100 feet, (3) That with a view—(a) to minimize the cost of the proposed street Scheme; (b) to minimize the hardship entailed by the demolition of a large number of houses and the consequent displacement of population under a Scheme which is admittedly one for providing better means of communication between Carnac Road and Pydhoni Road and not for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the area; (c) to secure a natural alignment for the proposed Eastern Avenue requiring a practically straight road from North to South along the whole distance; the Corporation are emphatically of opinion that the proposed 100 feet road should run through Abdul Rehman Street by limiting its scope to the acquisition of only one row of houses towards the East from the boundary of Scheme No. 2 in that street to Nakhoda Street and the point towards the North where Kolsa Street meets Pydhoni Road as per plan of Scheme B (the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim's Scheme). (4) That the Corporation approve of the improvement of the insanitary area to the North of Pydhoni Road which forms apart of the notified Scheme and which has been represented by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Orr, continuing his remarks, said.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

The Hon. Mr. Orr, continuing his speech from the last meeting, said:—The motion on which we are shortly to vote is that the draft representation now before us in print be submitted to Government. On Thursday last, I opposed this motion with two main contentions: firstly, I contended that the Corporation have not sufficient reasons for opposing the scheme, and secondly, I contented that the particular representation which we are asked to submit is so replete with misleading statements, arguments and figures, as to require whole amendment before it can be adopted with credit even by those who oppose the Trust scheme. In elaborating my first contention, I adopted the method of examining one by one all the objections I had ever heard against the Trust scheme, and giving my reasons for holding them to be either groundless or not sufficiently well ground to be adopted by the Corporation. Beginning with the "no road party," I showed that their position could not be taken up by the Corporation in the face of the representation they made to Government three years ago to the effect that the construction of a broad road from Pydhonie to the neighbourhood of Crawford Market was one of the pressing needs of the city.

I then dealt with the "no hurry party" and pointed out how all recent experience shows that delay in the execution of a scheme that is bound to be undertaken some time or other only adds to its cost in crowded business quarters, since rents go up steadily from year to year and big houses are built where small houses or none at all existed before. If the Corporation agree with the Trust that they ought to economise their limited funds and make them go as far as possible they cannot consistently advocate the deferment of this scheme. If it is to be taken up at all it must be taken up without further delay.

Next comes the "sanitary improvement before roads" party whose adherents are naturally caught by the misrepresentation of the Trust's scheme as a scheme for wasting public funds upon a useless "grand avenue" designed merely for the beautification of the city and contributing nothing towards its sanitary improvement; but the Corporation cannot support this party in opposing the scheme since they know that the scheme is a long standing item in the Trust's general programme for the sanitary improvement of the city, that it is intended to supply the most important link in that line of communication between the congested areas in the south and the open lands in the north of the Island which the Corporation have themselves included among the urgent needs of the city, that a large share of its cost is devoted to the improvement of the "represented insanitary" area of Memonwada and that like all other broad roads through congested quarters it effects a great sanitary improvement through its whole length. Then comes the "chawls before roads" party, who have really no ground whatever for opposing the scheme; for the Trust's chawl programme remains unaffected whether the scheme is deferred or not, since after the amendment of the Act next year the Trust will embark upon a programme of chawls which will involve them in no loss, so that it is unnecessary to set aside funds specially for chawls. The "narrow road party" oppose the scheme on the ground that a 100ft. road is an expensive and unnecessary luxury. I hope the Corporation will agree with me that with the sad experience of other large cities whose traffic is irremediably blocked by want of broad roads before us we cannot safely adopt a breadth of less than 100ft. for the main road from north to south of the Island, in view of the modern tendency towards fast traffic and of the fact that motors must share this road not only with trams but with slow moving bullock carts.

OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME.

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In commenting on the various minutes of

BY THE WAY.

SHOPS RENT FREE.

While the question of high rents and the increased cost of living is agitating the public, it is refreshing to learn that, in Vienna, some highclass business premises are to be obtained rent-free. It seems that a rich citizen has it upon the idea of constructing in the Mariahilferstrasse, one of the most important business quarters in the Austrian capital, a block of buildings. The shops are occupied for the most part by those carrying on fancy businesses and cafes. The tenants pay no rent, but the landlord draws a percentage of their profits agreed upon beforehand. This, a Paris contemporary informs us, is the first time that such an experiment has been made, but we may add that it seems an application of the Meteyer system of farming in Italy.

MAGNIFICENT PEARLS.

In an article on the Royal jewels at Windsor, a Paris contemporary observes that to be a queen is none the less to be a woman. Queen Victoria and Queen Alexandra, we are told, cared far less for jewels than does the present queen. The German Empress is said to have a love for diamonds, while the most beautiful pearls in existence belong to Queen Marguerite of Italy. These are said to be about the size of a hazel nut, and no less remarkable for their form than their quality.

LAST OF THE PRIEST KINGS.

Muley Hafid is the last of the Priest-Kings. With him the Temporal Power flickers out finally. Henceforth he will be the mediatised vassal of the etat laique. Since the Papacy was vivisected in this way in 1870 the work of destruction has proceeded rapidly, observes Mr. Lucien Wolf in the "Graphic." To-day there is no purely theocratic State in the world, and only one independent Islamic State. The Dalai Lama is in exile; Afghanistan is only misouveraine; Persia is in the clutches of a foreign condominium; the Zanzibar Sultan, whose writ was received with salaams throughout Central Africa only thirty years ago, is now mediatised like his brother of Fez. The Khalif of Constantinople alone remains, but even his Temporal Power is now strictly secularised. Adversity makes strange bed-fellows.

THE SMALLEST REPUBLIC.

The smallest Republic in the world, without contradiction, observes a Paris contemporary, is that of Tavolara, a little island situated about a dozen kilometers (7 1-2 miles) from Sardinia. It is a little more than a mile in length, and has a population of 55. The sovereignty of the island was accorded in 1836 by King Charles Albert to the Bartoleoni family. Up to 1882 Paul I. reigned peaceably over his little island kingdom, but at his death the islanders proclaimed a Republic. By the constitution of the Republic the President is elected for ten years, and women exercise the franchise.

LARGEST GAS TANK.

Contracts have been awarded for the erection at Pittsburg, at a cost of 500,000 dol., of the largest holder for the storage of natural gas in the world. The holder, according to "Oil and Gas," will be erected on the company's storage property at Rebecca-street and South-avenue, North Side, close to the great natural gas holder which now has the record for size. These two holders will be filled with natural gas during the night for use in the North Side district during the daytime, and will be used to cover any possible emergency in the natural gas supply for the territory north of the Allegheny River. The giant holder will have a capacity of six million cubic feet. It will have a diameter of 226 feet, will be 208 feet high, and the material composing it will weigh about five thousand tons.

FORCING BULBS.

Where an early batch of Roman hyacinths was potted up, the pots will now be well filled with roots, and, says the "Garden," may be removed from the plunging-bed and placed in a warm house, where they will soon come into flower. An inverted empty pot placed over each will help to draw up the spikes. Paper-white narcissus will follow these shortly if given the same treatment. Lily of the valley may be lifted after it has had a few nights of sharp frost and placed in the forcing-house; but at this season retarded crowns are more trustworthy, and will force into flower very quickly.

VIOLETS.

If not already in the frames, violets ought to be planted therein without further delay (says the "Smallholder") if flowers be desired during late autumn and winter. Scarcely any heat is required for them, though a very mild heat will help them forward. It is better to give them no bottom heat at all than to give them too much—as is nearly always done by beginners. Violets require very little soil under them, but to raise them near the glass nothing could be better than leaves. When planted their own leaves ought to be six or eight inches from the glass. Place the plants almost close together in rows and fill in between the plants with a little fine soil. Give them a watering and place the lights over them. Keep them close for three or four days to promote root action, then freely ventilate whenever the weather is sufficiently mild.

ELECTRICITY AND CROPS.

Mr. Priestley, of Bristol University, has again drawn attention to the remarkable results of the application of high tension electricity to growing crops. Not only is a larger yield obtained, which is important to the farmer, but, in the case of fruit crops, such as strawberries, the fruit ripens some days earlier, a matter of the utmost importance to the market gardener. The present method of electrification is by means of wires stretched some distance above the growing crops. The effects may be described as an intensification of the action of the thunder-cloud, and might be equally startling to the heedless investigator. The original method of electrification was to water the crops from electrically charged cans, and the effect of this, says the "University Correspondent," was similar to that of the thunder shower.

COMET BROOKS REAPPEARS.

The naked-eye comet discovered by Mr. Brooks in the summer, and which was visible in the early evening recently, has now reappeared as an early morning comet, visible almost due east between 4-30 and 6-30 a.m. Being almost at its nearest approach to the sun, it should be at its best, though its rapid movement away from the earth since it was an evening comet prevents us from enjoying its maximum brightness. Contrary to calculation, however, its present magnitude is greatly in excess of what was expected, and early risers will be amply compensated for any inconvenience they may be put to by turning out before sunrise to see the brightest comet for many years past.

THE FIRST HORSE OMNIBUS.

Londoners are expecting soon to see the last horse omnibus. The first horse omnibus was seen in the neighbourhood of Nantes in 1826, and ran to facilitate access to a bathing establishment which a M. Baudry had set up in the outskirts of that town. "The 'name of these vehicles," M. Baudry said, "shall be 'omnibus'—that is to say, open to all." The venture was so successful that a limited company was formed to inaugurate a similar enterprise in Paris. The Parisian experiment was at first a failure; but after its originator had manifested his disappointment by drowning himself in the Canal Saint-Martin, others reaped rich harvest from his ideas.

Jamnagar State, according to a correspondent, has ordered that the execution of all civil suits shall be suspended during the famine year. Morvi State has also issued a similar order and has started relief works which include well irrigation, the construction of a pond, the extension of existing roads, etc.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW EVENING SCARVES.

Fascinatingly becoming are some quite new evening scarves that are made in delicately shaded chiffon, with a wide hemstitched border. These are very charming for wear over an evening gown, or they can be used as motor veils. Such scarves, which are to be had in a variety of colouring are particularly charming in a shade of bright rose colour which melts into a soft tint of mole colour. Another lovely example is an apricot scarf shading to palest blue, while deep purple that fades into a pale shade of heliotrope is extremely becoming for a matron's wear. These new scarves, which are over two yards long, are quite inexpensive, considering how new and fashionable they are just now.

AUTUMN TINTS EMBROIDERED IN CHENILLE.

Other charming adjuncts of the toilette are the pale coloured Ninon blouses made in the new kimono style, which can be worn over a high or low lace slip. These blouses are embroidered over the shoulders and down the fronts with beautiful chenille embroidery representing such autumn foliage as vine leaves and Virginia creeper. One very becoming blouse of this kind is made of pale purple Ninon worked in shaded purple chenille of finest texture that gives a wonderfully light and dainty effect. These blouses look very well when worn with a velvet skirt to match the prevailing tint shown in the embroidery. Being very light and not easily crushed, they are invaluable for wear under a fur coat.

NEW TABLE DECORATIONS.

Just now there is a craze for using heather as a dinner table decoration. This looks extremely well massed in light fancy gilded baskets decorated and tied with ribbons to match the blooms. Very popular for this purpose are tiny plants of white heather which are being sold just now in a well-known London shop for a few pence each. These little pots lend themselves admirably to all manner of chemes of decoration, the miniature plants looking very well when tied with smart bows and broad bands of gay-coloured satin ribbon. Pale blue is very pretty for this purpose, while shaded orange and different tints of cerise look very well on a dinner table. The heather, which is growing, is guaranteed to last several weeks, and, with a little ingenuity, six or seven of these miniature plants lend themselves to an unlimited variety of smart effect waich may be carried out at a very small cost.

NEW CUFF AND COLLAR EFFECTS.

There is a vogue just now for wearing pretty little Peter Pan collars and cuffs made of muslin and lace embroidery on all the new blue serge tailor mades. To meet this fashion, which has come from Paris, a London firm is selling some new dainty tucked muslin collars and cuffs that are trimmed with Valenciennes lace. These are quite charming, and do much to lighten an otherwise passe blue serge costume. These new collars cost very little, and they can be easily washed, and are suitable for wearing with practically any style of coat, while the cuffs are made to fit all sleeves.

LACE AND FUR.

Gold tinsel lace allied to fur is one of the crazes of the smart would just now. This gives a very light and dainty effect, and a set of moleskin treated in this way is a possession desired by a good many women. In the millinery department at a leading Westend shop one sees a lovely example of this new fashion, which takes the form of a pretty little toque cap, with a crown of gold lace and a band of mole fur edged with roses of cherry silk, beneath which falls a soft and dainty frill of mole areoplane that is vastly becoming. To match this hat is a pillow-muff made of mole cur with a centre band of gold lace that is trimmed with a heavy tassel. This set is quite charming, and already it has been copied and and adopted for bridesmaids' wear at a smart winter wedding.

THE JEWEL OF THE MOMENT.

The rage for semi-precious jewels continues to spread. Such tinkets are in high favour for wear with visiting toilettes, especially with those dark velvet gowns which are a popular fashion just now. One finds moonstones enjoy a very favourite vogue for this purpose. Mounted in light gold settings they are most effective, their shadowy tints harmonising with the soft denseness of velvet as nothing else can do. Pendants, brooches, earrings and whole necklaces of these stones are being largely sold. Being inexpensive, they make very useful presents, and a moonstone set is counted a covetable possession by the woman of fashion who likes to keep abreast or the times and who prides herself in being thoroughtly up-to-date, where all the little etceteras of dress are concerned.

A BREAKFAST TABLE ADJUNCT.

Many housekeepers will be glad to hear of a quite cheap and very ornamental little contrivance that enables one to make toast on the breakfast or tea table. This is a quite new invention and takes the form of a silver plate toaster fitted with a high-pressure clamp that can be regulated to any heat. All that one has to do is to lay slices of bread on the hot plate, and in a few moments they are crisp and hot and ready for use in the form of toast that is quite different from the leathery substance, made well ahead, which is too often served. Requiring neigher gas nor electricity, the new toaster is a great improvement on any that has yet been put upon the market. It also serves a double purpose, for besides being used as a toaster, it keeps dishes hot and will boil a small kettle if necessary.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th November on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 27,000	Rs.	Rs 36,000
Or per mile of Railway	64	191	.....	255
For previous 17 weeks of half year	1,39,851	5,68,339	1,685	7,03,875
Totalfor18weeks	1,48,851	5,95,339	1,685	7,45,875
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,156	24,784	1,129	32,069
Per mile of Ry..	44	175	18	227
Total to corresponding date.	1,33,123	4,17,195	3,305	5,53,623

Increase for the week .....Rs. 3,931
Do. to date .....Rs. 1,92,252

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the weekended 4th Nov. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 30,000	Rs.	Rs. 42,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	35	89	.....	124
For previous 17 weeks of half year	2,52,471	4,66,634	2,993	7,22,098
Totalfor18weeks	2,64,471	4,96,634	2,993	7,64,098
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,791	44,223	980	54,994
Per mile of Ry..	29	130	3	162
Total to corresponding date...	3,16,770	2,29,751	4,332	5,50,853

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 12,994
Increase to date .....Rs. 2,13,245

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Its Prevention and Cure.

DISEASES apart, there is probably no condition held in greater dread by the inhabitants of hot countries than nervous debility.

Everybody knows the conditions which produce it, as everybody knows the enervating and depressing effects which it causes.

The immediate need of every sufferer is, obviously, to get better as quickly as possible. This is, however, by no means an easy matter with the use of the ordinary remedies. The consequence is that men, and women too, find themselves becoming more and more depressed in mind and more and more weakened in body as the days go by, and they seem farther than ever away from the greatly desired and hoped for cure.

It is not easy to exaggerate the depression this combination of mental and physical weakness is capable of producing. It may even go to the extent of so unhinging the patient's mind that he seeks to put an end to his misery by self-destruction.

Happily, modern Science is able to hold out to these unfortunate people not merely a hope, but a promise of cure which amounts to an absolute certainty. The rehabilitation of the mental faculties, the revitalization of the nervous functions and the complete restoration of the original vigour and vitality, are all obtainable by means of Sanatogen, which is now universally known both by the medical profession and by the general public as the greatest tonic food in the world.

ALWAYS KNOW THE REMEDY YOU USE.

It owes its unique reputation to its remarkable composition, which chemically combines the body-building part of the purest cow's milk with that salt of phosphorous which is found in the brain and nervous system. These two, thus intimately combined, produce a substance as entirely different from themselves when merely mixed together, as water is different from the two gases which compose it.

The result of this chemical union in Sanatogen produces a food which does not merely stimulate, but also revitalises and reinvigorates the whole nervous system, so that no matter how much its power has been diminished it is gradually restored, and keyed, as it were, to the pitch of perfect health. With the improvement of nerve and blood, the lustreless eyes become bright, the pallid, waxy complexion takes on the rosy hue of health, the flaccid muscles become strong and firm and the ever-wearied body becomes vigorous, and permeated with an altogether unusual sensation of energy.

In part, some of these benefits are due to the restored nutrition of the body as a whole, for Sanatogen is so easily digestible that it imposes no strain at all on the weakened stomach and digestive organs. These, naturally, share in the general condition of debility due to the lack of nervous force, and act with their normal vigour when the nerve force of the body is restored.

Complete evidence of Sanatogen's value in overcoming this curse of nervous weakness is furnished in the following letters from two of the most distinguished women living.

TWO FAMOUS ENGLISHWOMEN.

Lady Henry Somerset, the celebrated social reformer, writes:—"Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep, invigorates the nerves and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous systems have been entirely undermined, and I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

Even when this nervous condition goes to the extreme length of Neurasthenia, which often threatens the reason and the life of the sufferer, Sanatogen is capable of dissipating the gloom and dispersing the black clouds of apprehensions which overshadow the sufferer's life, and, if persevered with, will restore complete nervous and physical health. In this respect Madame Sarah Grand, one of the most brilliant woman novelists living, writes: "Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it after nearly four years enforced idleness from extreme debility, and now (after only four months), I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also able to do as much of both as I ever did."

With regard to the nervous debility engendered by life in India, Mr. E. C. Dasbrulais, Bankipore, Patna, Bengal, writes:—"Sanatogen is just the thing for workers in India, and should always be carried, just as one never goes about without chlorodyne, as it is the only remedy against the awful wear and tear of life in burning tropical climates."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th November, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	18	5	p.m.	26	37
Teheran ...	20	12	5 p.m.	2	22
Suez.....	20	1	35 p.m.	1	25

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arispe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting station, on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Ramhormuz Line Interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11.)

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 11th November.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 11th Nov. 1911, by Council Bills..... £14,288,584
Balance to be remitted from 12th Nov. 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 2,869,784

a Of this sum £1,388,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

MEN AND MATTERS.

OLD SCHOLARS' CLUBS.

One is glad to see that the National Association of Old Scholars' Clubs, which has recently held its second council meeting, is making steady progress. The movement is to do for the Council schools of this country much what the Old Public Schoolboys' Association do for the public schools. The headquarters of this excellent association are at Donington House, Norfolk-street, Strand, where inquiries will be gladly answered and subscriptions received.

SNUBBED.

The member for Coventry appears to like being snubbed by his leader. He is a Scot, who has spent most of his life in London; he has travelled much and written a good deal without impressing many people with his arguments more than he impressed the House recently. It is rather curious that his predecessor at Coventry was also a Mason; but the resemblance between the old and the new member does not extend beyond the name.

AND ANOTHER.

Another member who received a deserved rebuke was Mr. Charles Leach, the member for the Colne Valley. The most useful years of his life were the earliest which were spent in the boot trade. From the contemplation of uppers he turned to the bettering of souls, and became a Congregational Minister. He defeated Mr. Victor Grayson of "broken bottles" fame in January, 1910, and has the distinction of holding a traditional Radical seat by the smallest Radical majority that any member has had for many elections.

AN OUTSPOKEN YANKEE.

One does not know what prospects Mr. Champ Clark has of the Presidency of the United States, but he appears to be one of those people whom sensible Americans must wish dumb. His declaration that nine-tenths of the citizens of the United States favour the annexation of Canada, is not likely to be forgotten in the Dominion. Mr. Clark is not content with helping te kill Reciprocity, but he is determined to bury it into the bargain.

ANNEXATIONISTS.

But Mr. Champ Clark is not without honour in his own country. Some of the border States are solid for annexation, and they are much aggrieved at the failure of the movement, despite the kindly aid which Mr. Bryce has given. But while the American farmer's vote remains an important consideration to political parties, it is not very likely that the ninetenths whom Mr. Clark claims in favour of his policy will be found ready to vote for him. But neither will they vote for Mr. Taft, who seems, indeed, to have thrown up the sponge.

PRAYER-BOOK REVISION.

An uncompromising document has been sent to the Press by Lord Halifax. While not opposing revision altogether, it objects to most of the points for which the revising school is striving. Lord Halifax is, of course, the president, and moving spirit of the English Church Union, to which he devotes most of his time and energy. In days gone by he held an appointment in the household of King Edward, when Prince of Wales, and he has been an Ecclesiastical Commissioner since 1886.

LONDON LAND.

Quite a revolution in the principles of land tenure in London is created by Lord Howard de Walden's proposal to grant 999 year leases to the tenants of his West End estate. Under the new proposal tenants would have "as much freedom in dealing with the properties they occupy as is compatible with their mutual protect on"—a phrase which will require much interpretation. Lord Howard de Walden, who succeeded to his immense wealth in 1899, is now in his thirtyfirst year. His tastes are mainly literary, but he served in the South African War.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

The City of London is to have a valuable memento of their Majesties' visit in Coronation week. Mr. John Wanamaker, late Postmaster-General of the United States, who was present at the Guildhall luncheon, has intimated his desire to present a picture of the scene to the Corporation Art Gallery, and the generous offer has been accepted. It is to be hoped that the artist will not select the moment when some of the guests were standing on their chairs to get a good view of the King and Queen.

A LADY COUNCILLOR.

The first Council of Greater Birmingham includes one lady of distinction, Mrs. Hume Pinsent. Her name is held in more than local honour, for she was a member of the Royal Commission on the Care of the Feeble-minded, whose recommendations are to be made the basis of a Bill. Birmingham rightly expects much of Mrs. Pinsent in all matters connected with educational administration.

LADY COLIN CAMPBELL.

The late Lady Colin Campbell was well-known as a traveller and author. She wrote much for the newspapers and magazines, and had some experience as an editor. For many years in her youth she had lived abroad, but in 1881, she married Lord Colin Campbell, the fifth son of the late Duke of Argyll. After two years of wedded life she obtained a separation.

A NOTED FREEMASON.

Lord Valentia, who has resigned his position as one of the Unionist Whips, has been an Irish peer for over forty years, though a member of the House of Commons for no more than sixteen. In Oxfordshire, where his country residence is situated, he is almost better known as a Freemason than as the representative of the University city, for he is not only a Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England, dating from the late Queen Victoria's original Jubilee year, but Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Oxon. It may be doubted whether any holder of a like position performs his duties with more punctilious exactitude, for the proportion of incoming Worshipful Masters of Lodges whom he makes a point of personally installing in the Chair every succeeding autumn is plain proof of the devotion he feels towards this particular phase of his public duty.

SIR HENRY BUCKINGHAM.

Sir Henry Buckingham, who presided in mail week at the delivery of the first of a series of technical lectures on silk at the City of London College, ranks as one of the leaders of an industry that of late years, after a period of stress, is now progressing, thanks largely to the practical encouragement given by the Royal family. His firm employs practically all the weavers still resident in Spitalfields; and he was asked to give evidence as to that branch of commerce before the Tariff Commission. Last year Sir Henry served as City Sheriff, and by the same token he is descended from Sir Owen Buckingham, who served the office of Lord Mayor in the year 1704; while Lady Buckingham is identified with Lord Mayor Sir John Gayer, the founder of the Lion Sermon.

HUGUENOT MAKERS OF CARDINAL'S ROBES.

The news of several additions being made to the Sacred College will be welcomed at Burtscheid, a small town near Aix-la-Chapelle. The brilliant crimson cloth of which cardinals' robes are made has been supplied for generations past by a Burtscheid firm of mill-owners, the secret process by which the dye is distilled being jealously guarded, and handed down from father to son. Curiously enough, the family is of Huguenot extraction, and the present head of the firm is a staunch Protestant.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The late Mr. Pulitzer had one distinction which one thinks, never fell to the lot of an English journalist. When the famous Cleveland Message was sent out he made the most of his opportunity in getting expressions of opinion from well-known men on both sides of the Atlantic. And among the men on this side was the Prince of Wales afterwards King Edward VII. How is that for American enterprise?

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

MUSIC & PIANOS.

MUSIC is an unfailing joy in every house.

A CHEERFUL HOME to rest in gives a CLEAR HEAD FOR WORK.

The best thing your home can offer you is the opportunity to enjoy the

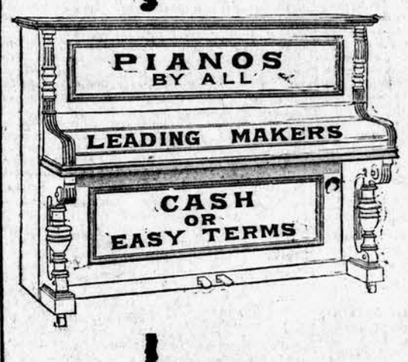
FINER PLEASURES OF LIFE

and to avoid the coarser. If you would have this opportunity abundant in your home first of all provide

GOOD MUSIC & A GOOD PIANO

WHICH ARE THE BEST OF ALL ENTERTAINERS.

Our Piano Saloon offers you



THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS

and our Music Saloon.

THE LATEST POPULAR MUSIC

IN SONGS, OPERAS, DANCES, &c.

MARCKS & CO., LD., MUSIC & PIANO DEPARTMENT. BOMBAY & POONA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, . . SALAD OIL. . . . .

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

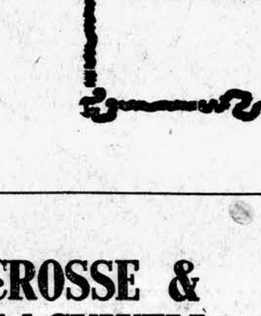
NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Watch and Clock Specialists. 31, Horsby Road, BOMBAY.



This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years. Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS, (WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD., CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG. MAKERS OF

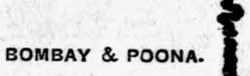
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY, FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



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Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

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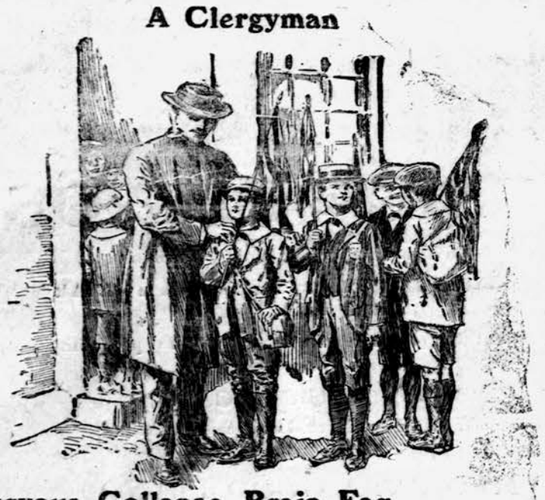
on 29 June, 2017

A Clergyman



Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia.	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. PHILIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay*.
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep: allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail: leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens,** the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair.** It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation, and the

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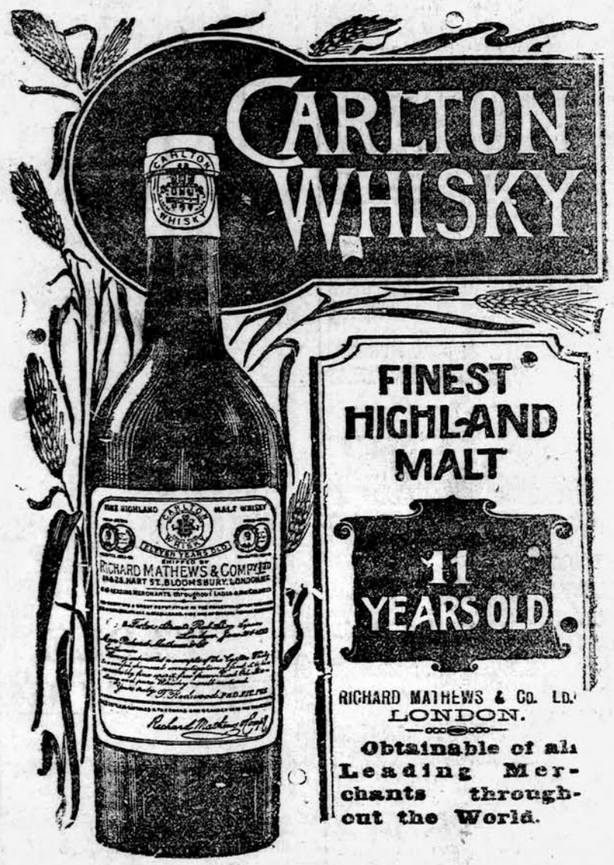

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Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

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Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 10 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

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ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
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For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
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Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.
Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
In addition to the abovementioned medicines these are several other superior medicines of different prices to compassate mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Banares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tarden Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus, Tardeo

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers. I was sufferers great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BRAKEY Government, Telegraphs.
8th September, 1909.

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DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

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